

2023

Newton Public Schools Youth Health Survey Full Report



In partnership with John Snow, Inc.

Table of Contents

About the Youth Health Survey	1
Administration of the Youth Health Survey	2
Reporting on the Youth Health Survey	3
High School Results	5
Middle School Results	68
Appendix A. Selected High School Data Tables	127
Appendix B. Selected Middle School Data Tables	131
Appendix C. 2023 Survey Instrument	135

About the Youth Health Survey

The Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS) monitors health behaviors, conditions, and experiences among middle and high school-aged students throughout the United States. The system includes a national Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), conducted by CDC, as well as separate state, local school district, territorial, and tribal school-based YRBSSs, which are referred to as site-level surveys. These site level surveys use sampling methodologies that collect information from a relatively small but representative group of youth, which allows for these sites to generalize to the broader population. On the other hand, many municipalities, like Newton, conduct their own version of the YRBS, often modifying the CDC survey, so that they can gather information on their entire student body, and then segment their analysis by age, race, ethnicity, grade, special education status, and other respondent characteristics.

The YRBSS is designed to gather information related to a series of prioritized, health risk behaviors known to contribute to the leading causes of death, poor health, and disability among youth and young adults. These include:

- Behaviors that contribute to unintentional injuries and violence
- Sexual behaviors related to unintended pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), including HIV infection
- Alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use
- Unhealthy dietary behaviors
- Inadequate physical activity

The YRBS also measures other high priority health-related behaviors and protective factors. These include:

- Prevalence of obesity
- Attitudes and perceptions related to substance use
- Food and housing insecurity
- Youth assets
- Academic achievement
- Mental Health

Newton Public Schools has administered adapted versions of the YRBS every two years from 1998 to 2018. A survey was not conducted in 2020 because of the COVID-19 pandemic. In 2022, Newton conducted a separate high school and middle school survey, and then switched to one survey for all students in 2023.

Administration of the Youth Health Survey

Newton Public Schools engaged with John Snow, Inc. (JSI), a public health consulting firm, to support this initiative. Newton Public Schools and JSI worked to develop, administer, and analyze the middle and high school surveys.

SURVEY DEVELOPMENT

Newton Public Schools and JSI developed the 2023 Newton survey using past Newton youth surveys, the CDC YRBS, and the Massachusetts Department of Public Health's Youth Health Survey (YHS) for guidance.

SURVEY ADMINISTRATION & CONSENT PROCESS

Once the survey content was finalized, JSI designed self-administered, online surveys for the middle and high school using a nationally recognized, specialized survey platform called Alchemer. In addition to English, the survey was translated into Spanish, Portuguese, Chinese Simplified, Japanese, Korean, and Russian. JSI then worked with each school to develop a standard survey administration plan and schedule. Survey administration occurred over a two week period, during the students' regular class time in early February.

Prior to administration, Newton was provided additional, tailored assistance with respect to implementing the student opt-out process, confidentiality practices, and other procedures to ensure the quality and integrity of the data collection process. Schools obtained passive parental permission. Parents were mailed a form explaining the purpose of the survey and given the opportunity to have their child "opt out" of taking it. Individual student surveys are never shared, but are combined to create school-specific datasets.

DATA CLEANING

Online administration of the survey allowed for results to be immediately transferred to JSI's secure computer servers, where the data were aggregated and analyzed using SAS 9.4 (SAS Institute Inc., Cary, NC). The raw data set was reviewed for completeness and the amount of time students took to respond to the questions. Records where a student started but did not complete any of the survey questions, completed less than 50% of the questions, or had a high rate of response but took less than 50% of the average time to complete the survey were marked as incomplete and excluded from the analysis.

Reporting on the Youth Health Survey

The purpose of this report is to highlight key middle school and high school findings for six core domains. Data is reported and analyzed for all students in Newton, as well as by grade, gender identity, sexual orientation, race, ethnicity, and receipt of special education services. The information provided below is meant to highlight key themes and provide a perspective on how the district-specific data compares to the prior year and state benchmark data. Confidence intervals were used to test for significant differences within demographic characteristics (i.e., grade, gender identity, sexual orientation, race, ethnicity, and receipt of special education services). If the characteristic had three or more variables (i.e., grade, gender, race), the confidence intervals were compared to the average to determine significance. If the characteristic had two variables (i.e., sexual orientation, ethnicity, special education), the confidence intervals were compared to each other to determine significance. Newton has been provided detailed data outputs and raw reports that allow them to look more carefully at data from each question on the survey, including information that allows the school districts to analyze their data by specific demographic cohorts.

KEY TERMS AND ACRONYMS

- MA 2021 – 2021 Massachusetts Youth Health Survey
- 6 – 6th grade
- 7 – 7th grade
- 8 – 8th grade
- 9 – 9th grade
- 10 – 10th grade
- 11 – 11th grade
- 12 – 12th grade
- M – Male
- F – Female
- TGD – Transgender and Gender Diverse (transgender, non-binary, genderfluid, genderqueer, another gender, questioning)
- HS – Heterosexual
- LGBTQ+ – Lesbian, gay, bisexual, another sexual orientation, questioning
- MR – Multi-Racial
- HL – Hispanic or Latino/a
- SpEd – Student receiving special education services

New Questions in 2023

In 2023, Newton opted to administer one survey for both middle and high school students. Survey changes were made to reflect new research recommendations, rising areas of concern, and societal changes. In addition, efforts were made to better align the Newton survey with the Massachusetts Department of Public Health YHS and CDC YRBS to allow for comparisons to state and national data. Since changes in a question's wording can cause a break in the trend line or an inability to compare this year's data to previous data, Newton Public Schools and JSI made a concerted effort to retain as much comparability as possible.

New Questions

- Protective factors
- Adverse childhood experiences
- Reason for feeling unsafe on the way to or from school
- Possession of weapons throughout the school year
- Monitoring and controlling behavior by a date
- Initiating bullying
- Difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions
- Available social supports
- Reasons for not accessing social supports
- Vaping products used
- Perception of peer substance use
- Family discussions of consequences of substance use
- Receipt of special education services

Notable changes to the 2023 survey include:

- Removal of the Coronavirus (Covid-19) questions
- Addition of questions related to protective factors and adverse childhood experiences
- Simplifying of the witnessed discrimination questions to elicit "Yes" or "No" responses
- Addition of an open-ended response to gather more detailed information on safety to or from school

2023

Newton Public Schools Youth Health Survey

High School Results

2023 High School Sample

In February 2023, 3437 high school students participated in Newton Youth Health Survey. Among the students that participated, 647 were marked as incomplete and excluded from the final data set used in the analysis. The table below shows a distribution of accepted survey respondents by grade, gender identity, sexual orientation, race, ethnicity, and receipt of special education services.

Grade	9 th	783
	10 th	717
	11 th	691
	12 th	568
Gender Identity	Female/Woman/Girl	1308
	Male/Man/Boy	1261
	Transgender and gender diverse (transgender, non-binary, genderfluid, genderqueer, another gender, questioning)	172
	Chose not to respond	25
Sexual Orientation	Heterosexual	1933
	LGBTQ+ minority (gay, lesbian, bisexual, pansexual, etc.)	720
	Chose not to respond	91
Race	Asian	560
	Black	118
	White	1564
	Multi-Racial	335
	Other	171
Ethnicity	Hispanic/Latino/a	288
Special Education	Receives Special Education Services	364

The table below shows the distribution of accepted survey respondents and 2022-2023 Newton high school enrollment numbers by grade, race, ethnicity and special education status.

Grade	YHS Participation	Enrollment	Participation Rate
9 th	783	970	81%
10 th	717	990	72%
11 th	691	948	73%
12 th	568	987	58%
Race	YHS Participation	Enrollment	Participation Rate
Asian	560	779	72%
Black	118	215	55%
White	1564	2626	60%
MR	335	294	114%
Other	171	19	900%
Ethnicity	YHS Participation	Enrollment	Participation Rate
H/L	288	390	74%
Special Education	YHS Participation	Enrollment	Participation Rate
Receives SpEd	364	719	51%

Safety

Motor Vehicle Safety

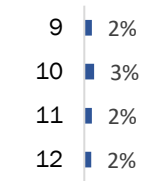
SEATBELT USE

Overall, 2% of high school students rarely or never wore a seatbelt when riding in a car. *There is no statewide comparison data.*

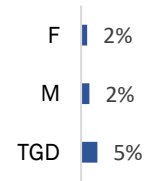


The graphs below show a breakdown of 2023 data by different demographic groups.

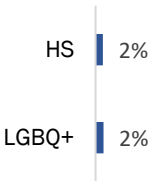
Grade



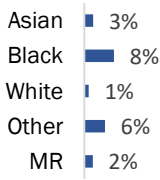
Gender



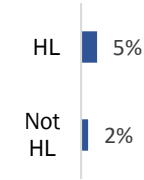
Sexual Orientation



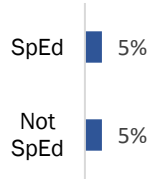
Race



Ethnicity



Special Education



Grade: There were no significant differences.

Gender: There were no significant differences.

Sexual Orientation: There were no significant differences.

Race: Asian and Black students were significantly more likely than the average high school student to rarely or never wear a seatbelt when riding in a car, and White students were significantly less likely.

Ethnicity: There were no significant differences.

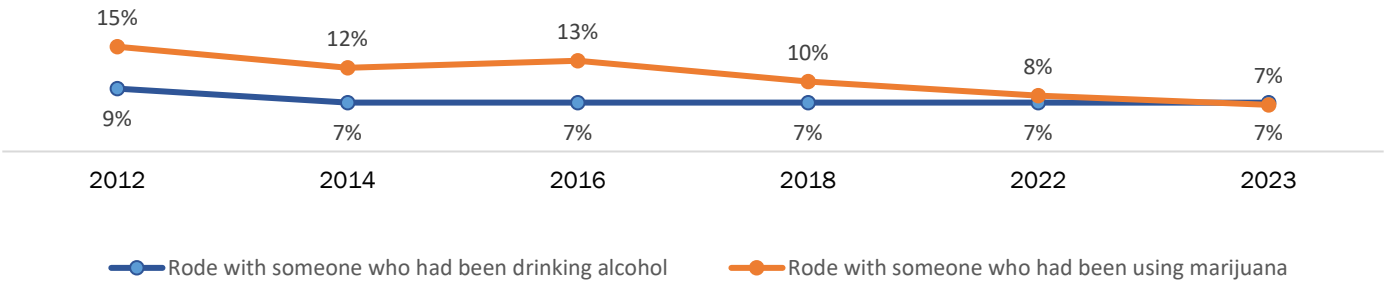
Special Education: There were no significant differences.

Q: How often do you wear a seatbelt when riding in a car driven by someone else?

Motor Vehicle Safety

RIDING WITH AN IMPAIRED DRIVER

Overall, 7% of high school students rode in a car in the past 30 days with someone who had been drinking alcohol and 7% students rode in a car with someone who had been using marijuana. Riding in a car with someone who had been using marijuana has been steadily decreasing since 2012. *There is no statewide comparison data.*



Below is a breakdown of 2023 data by different demographic groups.

Grade: Students in 9th grade were significantly less likely than the average high school student to ride in a car with someone who had been using marijuana and students in 12th grade were significantly more likely.

Gender: There were no significant differences.

Sexual Orientation: LGBTQ+ students were significantly more likely than heterosexual students to ride in a car with someone who had been drinking alcohol or using marijuana.

Race: Asian students were significantly less likely than the average high school student to ride in a car with a driver who had been drinking alcohol and Multi-Racial students were significantly more likely. Asian students were also significantly less likely than the average high school student to ride in a car with a driver who had been using marijuana and Black students were significantly more likely.

Ethnicity: There were no significant differences.

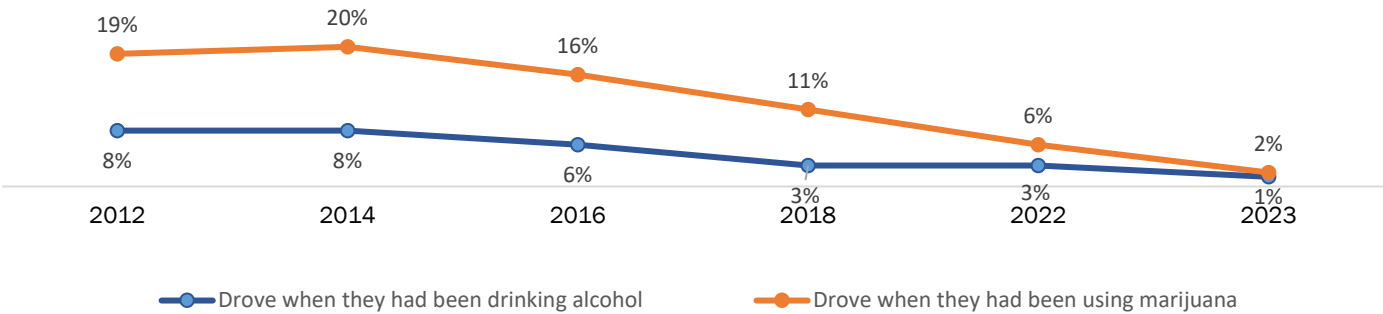
Special Education: There were no significant differences.

Q: During the past 30 days, how many times did you ride in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol?
Q: During the past 30 days, how many times did you ride in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been using marijuana?

Motor Vehicle Safety

DRIVING A CAR WHILE IMPAIRED

Among high school students who have driven a car in the past 30 days, 1% drove a car when they had been drinking alcohol and 2% drove a car when they had been using marijuana. Driving under the influence of alcohol or marijuana has steadily decreased since 2012. *There is no statewide comparison data.*



Below is a breakdown of 2023 data by different demographic groups.

Grade: Students in 9th and 10th grade are significantly less likely than the average high school student to drive a car when they had been drinking alcohol, and students in 11th and 12th grade were significantly more likely. Students in 9th and 10th grade were significantly less likely than the average high school student to drive a car when they had been using marijuana and students in 12th grade were significantly more likely.

Gender: There were no significant differences.

Sexual Orientation: There were no significant differences.

Race: Asian students were significantly less likely to drive a car when they had been drinking alcohol, and White students were significantly more likely. Asian students were also significantly less likely than the average high school student to drive a car when they had been using marijuana, and White students were significantly more likely.

Ethnicity: There were no significant differences.

Special Education: There were no significant differences.

Q: During the past 30 days, how many times did you drive a car or other vehicle when you had been drinking alcohol?
Q: During the past 30 days, how many times did you drive a car or other vehicle when you had been using marijuana?

Motor Vehicle Safety

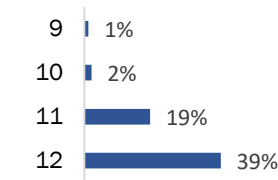
DRIVING A CAR WHILE DISTRACTED

Among high school students who have driven a car in the past 30 days, 14% drove a car while distracted (i.e., checked their cellphone, talked on their cellphone, texted, or sent an email). *There is no statewide comparison data.*

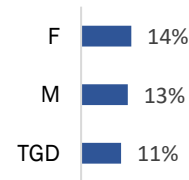


The graphs below show a breakdown of 2023 data by different demographic groups.

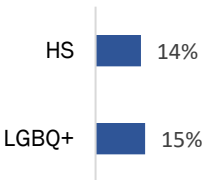
Grade



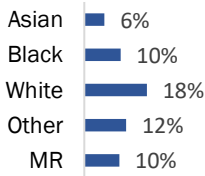
Gender



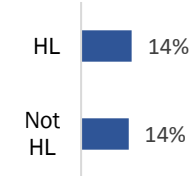
Sexual Orientation



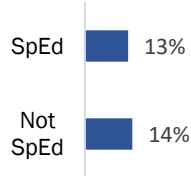
Race



Ethnicity



Special Education



Grade: Students in 9th and 10th grade were significantly less likely than the average high school student to drive while distracted and students in 11th and 12th were significantly more likely.

Gender: There were no significant differences.

Sexual Orientation: There were no significant differences.

Race: Asian students were significantly less likely than the average high school student to drive while distracted and White students were significantly more likely.

Ethnicity: There were no significant differences.

Special Education: There were no significant differences.

Q: During the past 30 days, how many days did you check your cell phone, talk, text, or e-mail while driving a car or other vehicle?

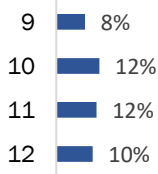
Safety In School

Overall, 10% of high school students were somewhat or very worried about their safety when they were in school.
There is no statewide comparison data.

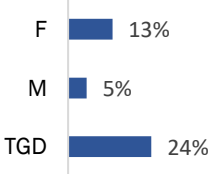


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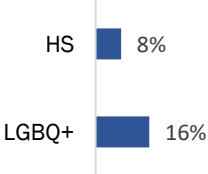
Grade



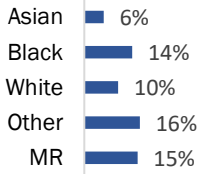
Gender



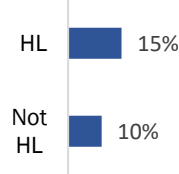
Sexual Orientation



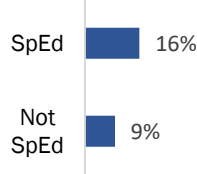
Race



Ethnicity



Special Education



Grade: There were no significant differences.

Gender: Male students were significantly less likely than the average high school student to be somewhat or very worried about their safety when they are in school, and TGD students were significantly more likely.

Sexual Orientation: LGBTQ+ students were significantly more likely than heterosexual students to be somewhat or very worried about their safety when they are in school.

Race: Asian students were significantly less likely than the average high school student to be somewhat or very worried about their safety when they are in school and Multi-Racial students were significantly more likely.

Ethnicity: Hispanic/Latino students were significantly more likely than non-Hispanic/Latino students to be somewhat or very worried about their safety when they are in school.

Special Education: Students receiving special education services were significantly more likely than students not receiving special education services to be somewhat or very worried about their safety in school.

Q: To what extent do you worry about your safety when you are in school?

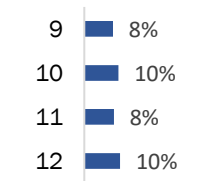
Safety Outside of School

Overall, 9% of high school students were somewhat or very worried about their safety when they were not in school.
There is no statewide comparison data.

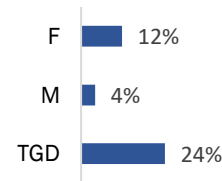


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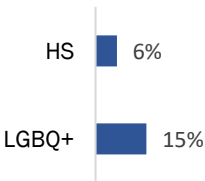
Grade



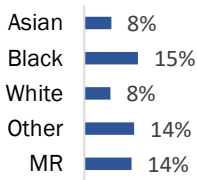
Gender



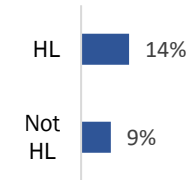
Sexual Orientation



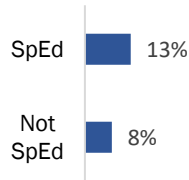
Race



Ethnicity



Special Education



Grade: There were no significant differences.

Gender: Male students were significantly less likely than the average high school student to be somewhat or very worried about their safety when they are not in school, and TGD students are significantly more likely.

Sexual Orientation: LGBTQ+ students were significantly more likely than heterosexual students to be somewhat or very worried about their safety when they are not in school.

Race: There were no significant differences.

Ethnicity: Hispanic/Latino students were significantly more likely than non-Hispanic/Latino students to be somewhat or very worried about their safety when they are not in school.

Special Education: Students receiving special education services were significantly more likely than students not receiving special education services to be somewhat or very worried about their safety when they are not in school.

Q: To what extent do you worry about your safety when you are not in school?

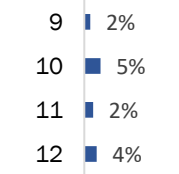
Safety On Way To or From School

Overall, 3% of high school students skipped school because they felt unsafe on their way to or from school in the past 30 days. *There is no statewide comparison data.*

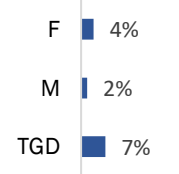


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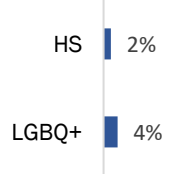
Grade



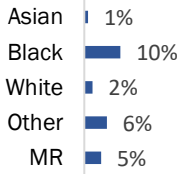
Gender



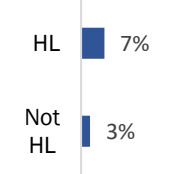
Sexual Orientation



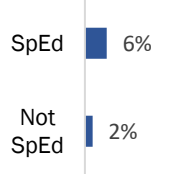
Race



Ethnicity



Special Education



Grade: There were no significant differences.

Gender: There were no significant differences.

Sexual Orientation: There were no significant differences.

Race: Asian students were significantly less likely than the average high school student to skip school because they felt unsafe on the way to or from school, and Black students were significantly more likely.

Ethnicity: Hispanic/Latino students were significantly more likely than non-Hispanic/Latino students to skip school because they felt unsafe on the way to or from school.

Special Education: Students receiving special education services were significantly more likely than students not receiving special education services to skip school because they felt unsafe on their way to or from school.

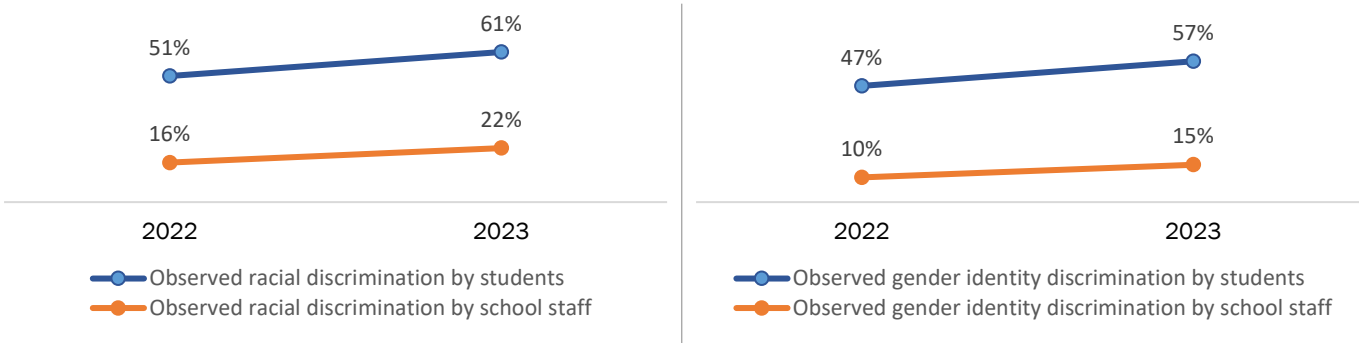
Q: During the past 30 days, on how many days did you not go to school because you felt you would be unsafe at school or on your way to or from school?

Discrimination

Discrimination

OBSERVED DISCRIMINATION

High school students were asked if they had observed racial and gender-identity discrimination by students and teachers or school staff. Overall, 61% of students reported observing racial discrimination and 57% observed gender identity-based discrimination from another student. Furthermore, 22% of students reported observing racial discrimination and 15% observed gender identity-based discrimination from teachers or other school staff. Note that observed racial and gender identity discrimination increased for all measures. *There is no statewide comparison data.*



Below is a breakdown of 2023 data by different demographic groups.

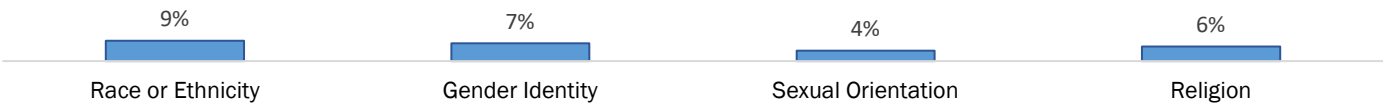
- Grade:** Students in 9th grade were significantly less likely than the average high school student to observe racial discrimination by students and students in 12th grade were significantly more likely.
- Gender:** Male students were significantly less likely than the average high school student to observe racial discrimination by students or school staff, and TGD students were significantly more likely. Male students were significantly less likely than the average high school student to observe gender identity discrimination by students or school staff, and TGD students were significantly more likely.
- Sexual Orientation:** LGBTQ+ students were significantly more likely than heterosexual students to observe racial discrimination by students and school staff. They were also significantly more likely than heterosexual students to observe gender identity discrimination by students and school staff.
- Race:** White students were significantly less likely than the average high school student to observe racial discrimination by students and Multi-Racial students were significantly more likely. Black students were significantly more likely than the average high school student to observe racial discrimination by school staff. There were no significant differences by race in observed gender-based discrimination.
- Ethnicity:** Hispanic/Latino students were significantly more likely than non-Hispanic/Latino students to observe gender identity discrimination by school staff.
- Special Education:** Students receiving special education services were significantly less likely than students not receiving special education services to observe racial and gender identity discrimination by students.

Q: Have you ever personally seen or heard racially discriminatory actions or language from school students?
Q: Have you ever personally seen or heard racially discriminatory actions or language from school teachers or staff?
Q: Have you ever personally seen or heard discriminatory actions or language from school students based on someone's gender identity?
Q: Have you ever personally seen or heard discriminatory actions or language from school teachers or staff based on someone's gender identity?

Discrimination

EXPERIENCED DISCRIMINATION

High school students were asked different ways in which they had experienced bad or unfair treatment in school in the past 12 months. Overall, 9% of high school students reported that they were sometimes, most of the time, or always treated badly or unfairly in school because of their race or ethnicity, 7% because of their gender identity, 4% because of their sexual orientation, and 6% because of their religion. *There is no statewide comparison data.*



Below is a breakdown of 2023 data by different demographic groups.

Grade: There were not significant differences.

Gender: Male students were significantly less likely than the average high school student to experience gender identity or sexual orientation discrimination. TGD students were significantly more likely than the average high school student to experience gender identity and sexual orientation discrimination.

Sexual Orientation: LGBTQ+ students were significantly more likely than heterosexual students to experience gender identity and sexual orientation discrimination.

Race: Asian students, Black students, students of another race, and Multi-Racial students were significantly more likely than the average high school student to report experiencing racial discrimination, while White students were significantly less likely. Asian students were significantly less likely than the average high school student to experience religious discrimination.

Ethnicity: There were no significant differences.

Special Education: Students receiving special education services were significantly more likely than students not receiving special education services to experience sexual orientation discrimination.

Q: During the past 12 months, how often have you felt that you were treated badly or unfairly in school because of your race or ethnicity?
Q: During the past 12 months, how often have you felt that you were treated badly or unfairly in school because of your gender identity?
Q: During the past 12 months, how often have you felt that you were treated badly or unfairly in school because of your sexual orientation?
Q: During the past 12 months, how often have you felt that you were treated badly or unfairly in school because of your religion?

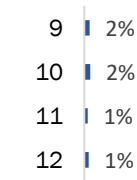
Violence-Related Behaviors and Experiences

Carried a Weapon

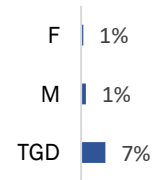
Overall, 2% of high school students carried a weapon on school property during this school year. This was the first year this question was asked, so there is no trend data. *There is no statewide comparison data.*

The graphs below show a breakdown of 2023 data by different demographic groups.

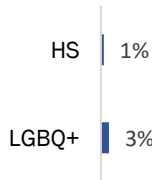
Grade



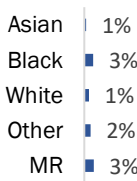
Gender



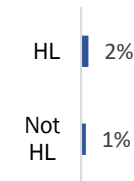
Sexual Orientation



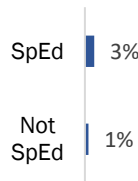
Race



Ethnicity



Special Education



Grade: There were no significant differences.

Gender: TGD students were significantly more likely than the average high school student to carry a weapon on school property.

Sexual Orientation: LGBTQ+ students were significantly more likely than heterosexual students to carry a weapon on school property.

Race: There were no significant differences.

Ethnicity: There were no significant differences.

Special Education: There were no significant differences.

Q: During this school year (since September), on how many days did you carry a weapon such as a gun or knife on school property?

Physical Fighting

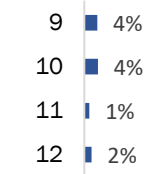
ON SCHOOL PROPERTY

Overall, 3% of high school students were in a physical fight on school property in the past 12 months. *There is no statewide comparison data.*

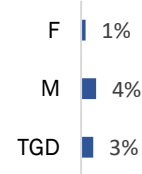


The graphs below show a breakdown of 2023 data by different demographic groups.

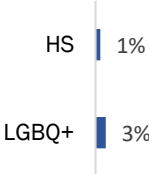
Grade



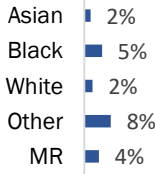
Gender



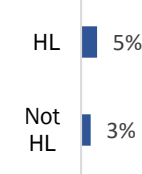
Sexual Orientation



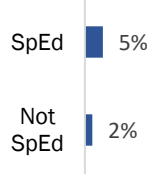
Race



Ethnicity



Special Education



- Grade:** There were no significant differences.
- Gender:** Female students were significantly less likely than the average high school student to have been in a physical fight on school property.
- Sexual Orientation:** There were no significant differences.
- Race:** Students of another race were significantly more likely than the average high school student to have been in a fight on school property.
- Ethnicity:** There were no significant differences.
- Special Education:** Students receiving special education services were significantly more likely than students not receiving special education services to have been in a fight on school property.

Q: During the past 12 months, how many times were you in a physical fight on school property?

Physical Fighting

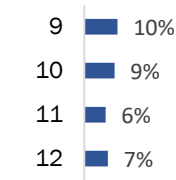
NOT ON SCHOOL PROPERTY

Overall, 8% of high school students were in a physical fight when they were not in school in the past 12 months.
There is no statewide comparison data.

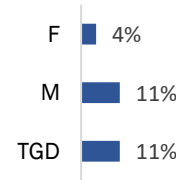


The graphs below show a breakdown of 2023 data by demographic groups.

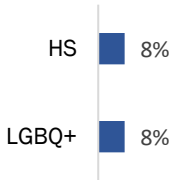
Grade



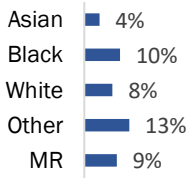
Gender



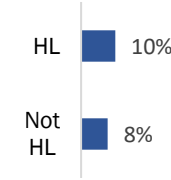
Sexual Orientation



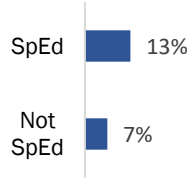
Race



Ethnicity



Special Education



Grade: There were no significant differences.

Gender: Female students were significantly less likely than the average high school student to be in a physical fight when not in school, and male students were significantly more likely.

Sexual Orientation: There were no significant differences.

Race: Asian students were significantly less likely than the average high school student to be in a physical fight when not in school, and students of another race were significantly more likely.

Ethnicity: There were no significant differences.

Special Education: Students receiving special education services were significantly more likely than students not receiving special education services to have been in a fight when not on school property.

Q: During the past 12 months, how many times were you in a physical fight when you were not in school?

Sexual & Dating Violence

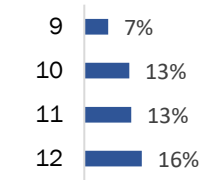
SEXUAL VIOLENCE

Overall, 12% of high school students have experienced unwanted sexual contact or been forced to do sexual things that they did not want to. *There is no statewide comparison data.*

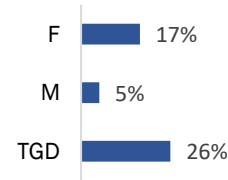


The graphs below show a breakdown of 2023 data by different demographic groups.

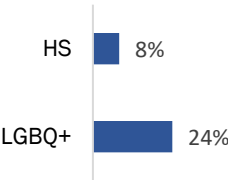
Grade



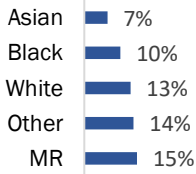
Gender



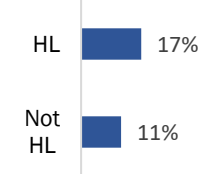
Sexual Orientation



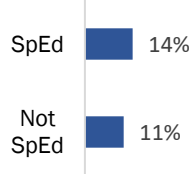
Race



Ethnicity



Special Education



Grade: Students in 9th grade were significantly less likely than the average high school student to have experienced sexual violence and students in 12th grade were significantly more likely.

Gender: Female and TGD students were significantly more likely than the average high school student to have experienced sexual violence, and male students were significantly less likely.

Sexual Orientation: LGBTQ+ students were significantly more likely than heterosexual students to have experienced sexual violence.

Race: Asian students were significantly less likely than the average high school student to have ever experienced sexual violence.

Ethnicity: Hispanic/Latino students were significantly more likely than non-Hispanic/Latino students to have ever experienced sexual violence.

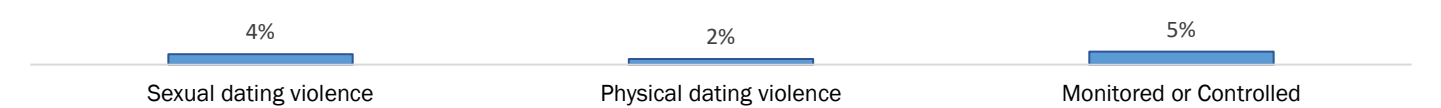
Special Education: There were no significant differences.

Q: Has anyone ever done sexual things to you or forced you to do sexual things that you did not want?

Sexual & Dating Violence

DATING VIOLENCE

Overall, 4% of high school students have ever been hurt sexually by someone they were dating or going out with, 2% have been hurt physically, and 5% have been monitored or controlled. *There is no statewide comparison data.*



Below is a breakdown of 2023 data by different demographic groups.

Grade: Students in 9th grade were significantly less likely than the average high school student to experience sexual dating violence and students in 12th grade were significantly more likely. Students in 9th grade were significantly less likely than the average high school student to experience physical dating violence and students in 12th grade were significantly more likely. Students in 9th grade were significantly less likely than the average high school student to be monitored or controlled by someone they were dating.

Gender: Male students were significantly less likely than the average high school student to experience sexual dating violence, and TGD students were significantly more likely

Sexual Orientation: Heterosexual students were significantly more likely than LGBTQ+ students to experience sexual and physical dating violence. LGBTQ+ students were more likely than heterosexual students to be monitored or controlled by someone they were dating.

Race: Asian students were significantly less likely than the average high school student to be monitored or controlled by someone they were dating.

Ethnicity: There were no significant differences.

Special Education: Students receiving special education services were significantly more likely than students not receiving special education services to experience sexual dating violence.

Q: Has someone you were dating or going out with ever hurt you physically on purpose?
Q: Has someone you were dating or going out with done sexual things to you or forced you to do sexual things you did not want?
Q: Has someone you were dating or going out with monitored your cell phone use, called or texted you multiple times a day to monitor your whereabouts, prevented you from doing things with friends, got angry if you were talking to someone else, or prevented you from going to school?

Bullying

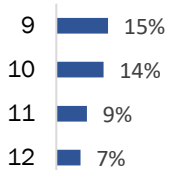
BULLYING IN SCHOOL

Overall, 11% of high school students were bullied in school in the past 30 days. *There is no statewide comparison data.*

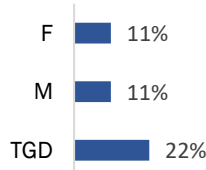


The graphs below show a breakdown of 2023 data by different demographic groups.

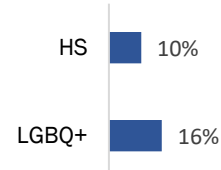
Grade



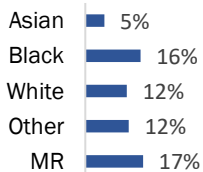
Gender



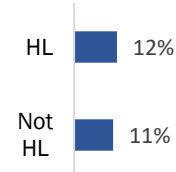
Sexual Orientation



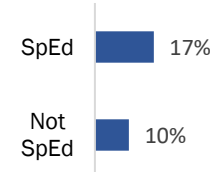
Race



Ethnicity



Special Education



Grade: Students in 12th grade were significantly less likely than the average high school student to be bullied in school.

Gender: TGD students were significantly more likely than the average high school student to be bullied in school.

Sexual Orientation: LGBQ+ students were significantly more likely than heterosexual students to be bullied in school.

Race: Asian students were significantly less likely than the average high school student to be bullied in school.

Ethnicity: There were no significant differences.

Special Education: Students receiving special education services were significantly more likely than students not receiving special education services to be bullied in school.

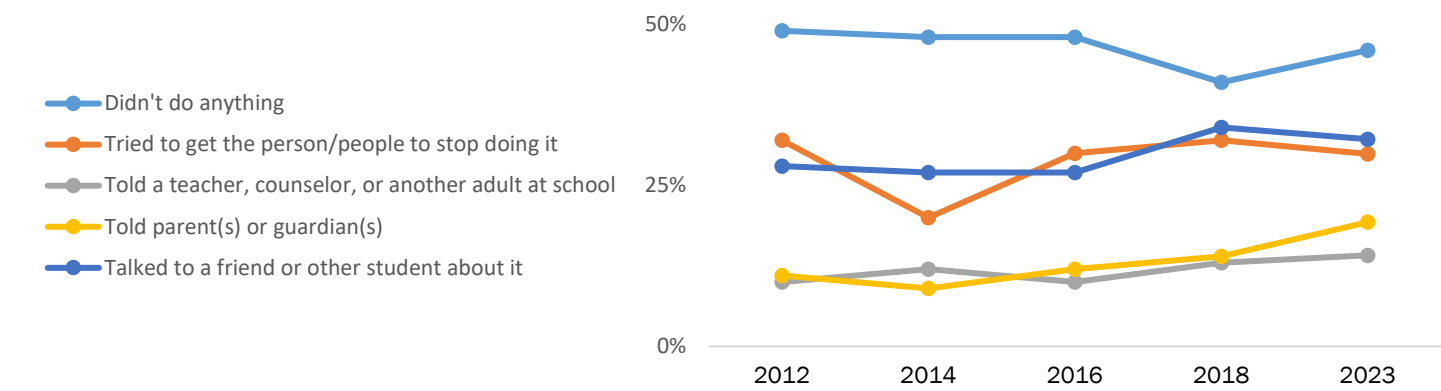
Q: During the past 30 days, how many times were you bullied in school?

The 2023 YHS defined bullying as when one or more students tease, threaten, spread rumors about, hit, shove, or hurt another student over and over again. It is not bullying when two students of about the same strength or power argue or fight or tease each other in a friendly way. Electronic bullying is things such as someone spreading a rumor or something untrue about you online; someone sending you a threatening or aggressive message; someone posting an embarrassing picture of you online without your permission; someone taking a private message you sent them and forwarding it to someone else or posting it where others could see it.

Bullying

STUDENT REACTIONS TO BEING BULLIED IN SCHOOL

High school students who reported being bullied in school in the past 30 days were asked about what they did the last time it happened. Students were most likely to not do anything about it (46%) and least likely to tell an adult (14% told a teacher, counselor, or other adult at school). *There is no statewide comparison data.*



Below is a breakdown of 2023 data by different demographic groups.

Grade: Students in 12th grade were significantly more likely than the average high school student to not do anything after being bullied and significantly less likely to tell their parent(s) or guardian(s) after being bullied.

Gender: Male students were significantly less likely than the average high school student to talk to a friend or other student after being bullied.

Sexual Orientation: LGBTQ+ students were significantly less likely than heterosexual students to not do anything after being bullied and significantly more likely to talk to a friend or other student about it.

Race: There were no significant differences.

Ethnicity: There were not significant differences.

Special Education: There were no significant differences.

Q: What did you do the last time you were bullied in school?

Bullying

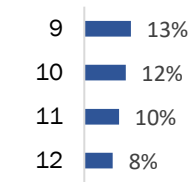
ELECTRONIC BULLYING

Overall, 11% of high school students reported being electronically bullied in the past 30 days. *There is no statewide comparison data.*

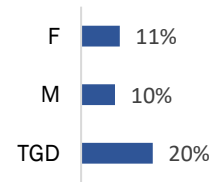


The graphs below show a breakdown of 2023 data by different demographic groups.

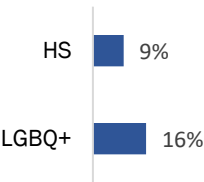
Grade



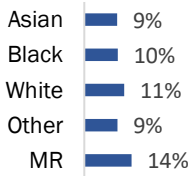
Gender



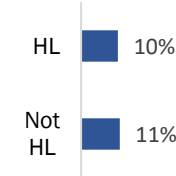
Sexual Orientation



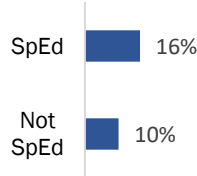
Race



Ethnicity



Special Education



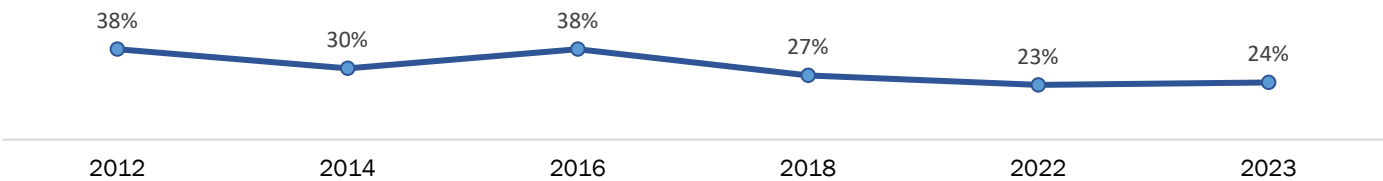
- Grade:** There were no significant differences.
- Gender:** TGD students were significantly more likely than the average high school student to be electronically bullied.
- Sexual Orientation:** LGBTQ+ students were significantly more likely than heterosexual students to be electronically bullied.
- Race:** There were no significant differences.
- Ethnicity:** There were no significant differences.
- Special Education:** Students receiving special education services were significantly more likely than students not receiving special education services to be electronically bullied.

Q: During the past 30 days, how many times were you bullied electronically?

Bullying

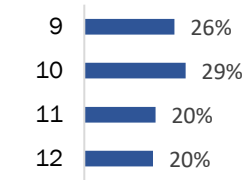
WITNESSED BULLYING IN SCHOOL

Overall, 24% of high school students have seen someone bullied in school in the past 30 days. *There is no statewide comparison data.*

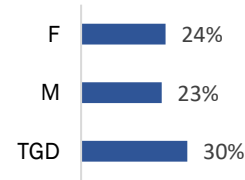


The graphs below show a breakdown of 2023 data by different demographic groups.

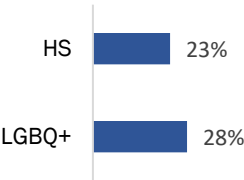
Grade



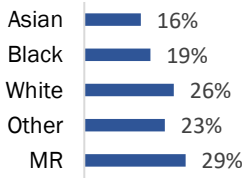
Gender



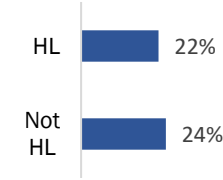
Sexual Orientation



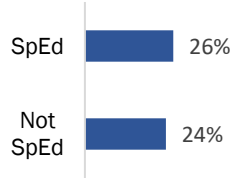
Race



Ethnicity



Special Education



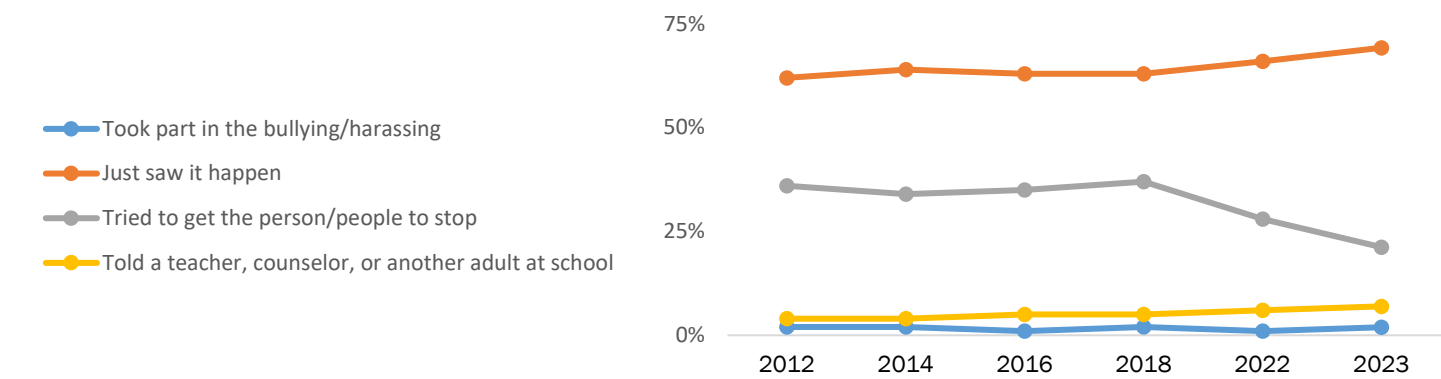
- Grade:** Students in 10th grade were significantly more likely than the average high school student to have seen someone else bullied.
- Gender:** There were no significant differences.
- Sexual Orientation:** There were no significant differences.
- Race:** Asian students were significantly less likely than the average high school student to have seen someone else bullied.
- Ethnicity:** There were no significant differences.
- Special Education:** There were no significant differences.

Q: During the past 30 days, how many times did you see someone else bullied in school?

Bullying

REACTIONS TO WITNESSING BULLYING IN SCHOOL

High school students who had seen someone bullied in school in the past 30 days were asked about what they did the last time it happened. Students were most likely to not do anything about it (69%) and least likely to take part in the bullying/harassing (2%). About one-fifth (21%) tried to intervene and only 7% told an adult in the school. *There is no statewide comparison data.*



Below is a breakdown of 2023 data by different demographic groups.

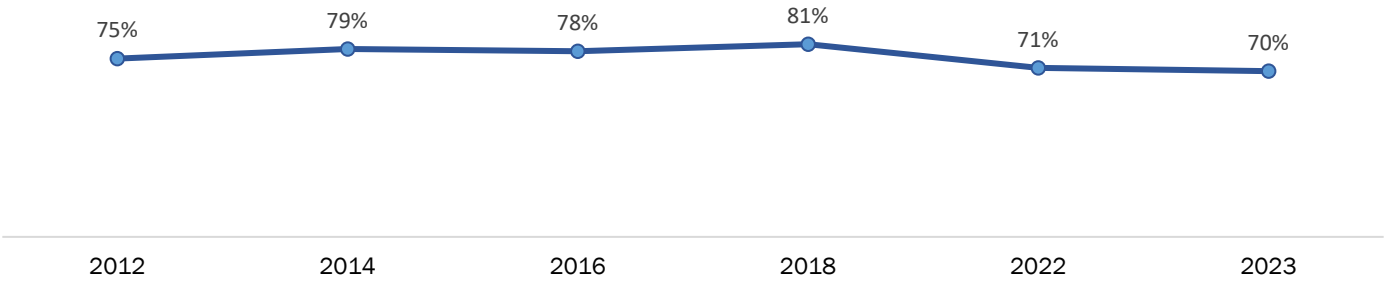
- Grade:** There were no significant differences.
- Gender:** TGD students were significantly less likely than the average high school student to not do anything after witnessing bullying in school.
- Sexual Orientation:** LGBTQ+ students were significantly less likely than heterosexual students to not do anything after witnessing bullying in school.
- Race:** Multi-Racial students were significantly less likely than the average high school student to take part in the bullying/harassing. Students of another race were significantly more likely than the average high school student to try to stop the bullying in school.
- Ethnicity:** There were no significant differences.
- Special Education:** Students receiving special education services were significantly less likely than students not receiving special education services to not do anything after witnessing bullying in school.

Q: What did you do the last time you saw someone else bullied in school?

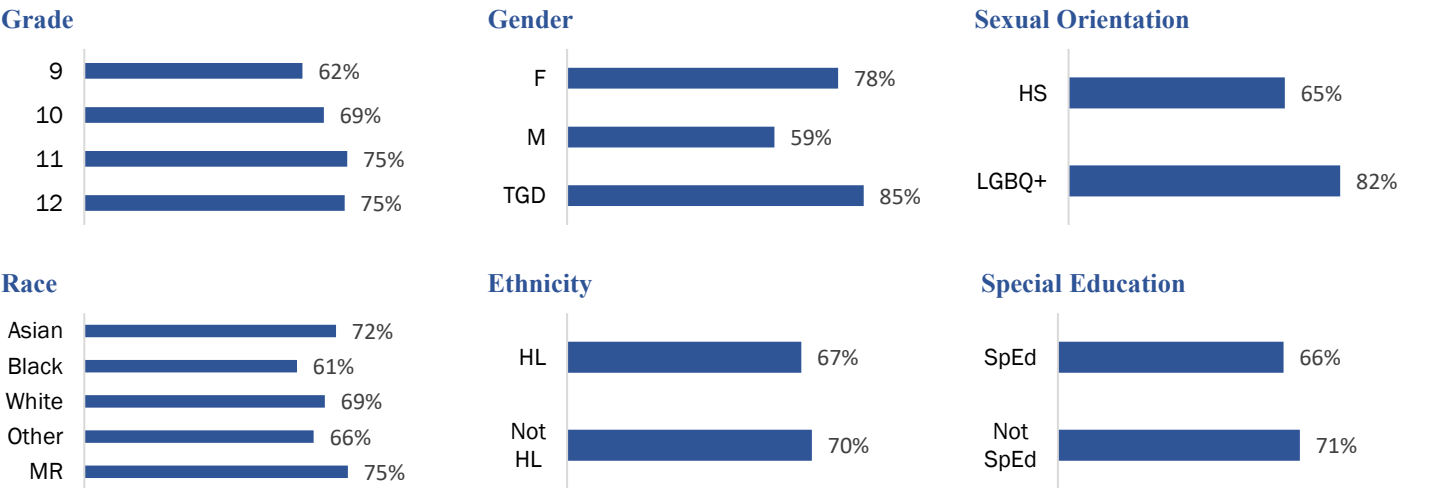
Mental Health

Stress

Overall, 70% of high school students described their life as somewhat or very stressful. *There is no statewide comparison data.*



The graphs below show a breakdown of 2023 data by different demographic groups.



Grade: Students in 9th grade were significantly less likely than the average high school student to describe their lives as somewhat or very stressful and students in 11th grade were significantly more likely.

Gender: Female and TGD students were significantly more likely than the average high school student to describe their lives as somewhat or very stressful, and male students were significantly less likely.

Sexual Orientation: LGBQ+ students were significantly more likely than heterosexual students to describe their lives as somewhat or very stressful.

Race: Black students, White students, and students of another race were significantly less likely than the average high school student to describe their lives as somewhat or very stressful.

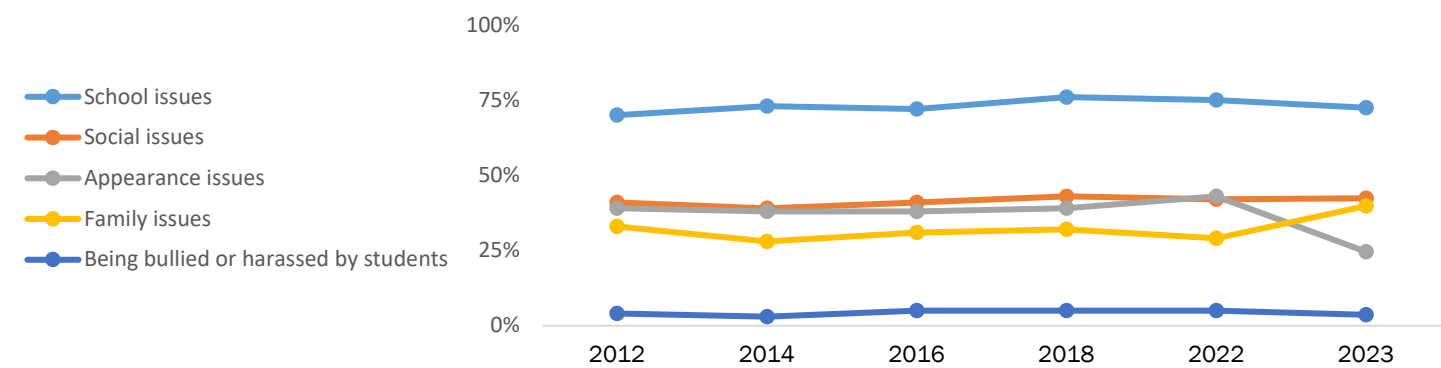
Ethnicity: There were no significant differences.

Special Education: There were no significant differences.

Q: Overall, how stressful is your life?

Stress

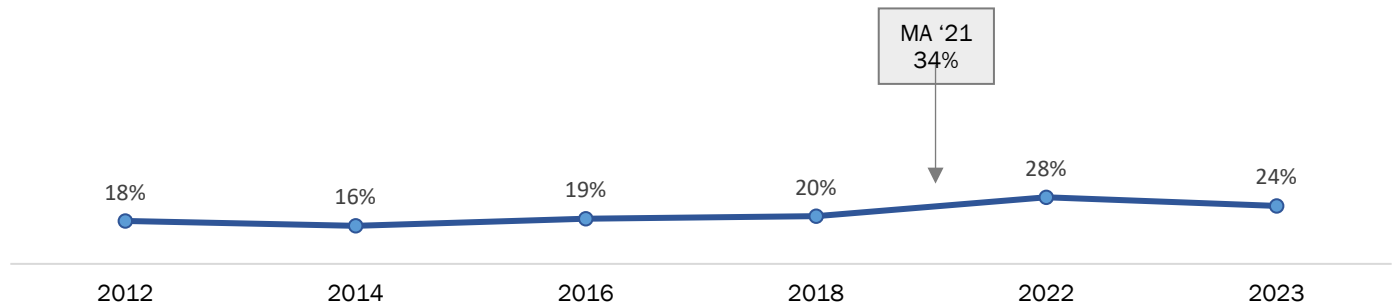
Overall, high school students were most likely to worry often or every day about school issues (72%), followed by social issues (42%), appearance issues (40%), family issues (25%), and being bullied or harassed (4%). *There is no statewide comparison data.*



Q: How often do you worry about school issues such as grades, homework, tests, etc.?
Q: How often do you worry about social issues such as friendships, dating, teasing, etc.?
Q: How often do you worry about family issues such as your relationship with your parent(s), your family’s financial situation, family health concerns, etc.?
Q: How often do you worry about appearance issues such as your weight, how you look, etc.?
Q: How often do you worry about being bullied or harassed by other students such as threatened, picked on, made to do something you don't want to do?

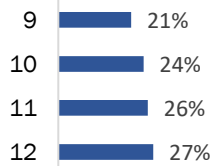
Feeling Sad or Hopeless

Overall, 24% of high school students felt sad or hopeless almost every day for two or more weeks in a row that they stopped doing some of their usual activities (i.e., experienced depression) in the past 12 months.

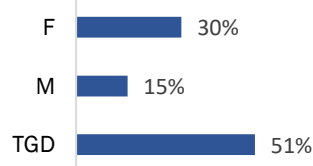


The graphs below show a breakdown of 2023 data by different demographic groups.

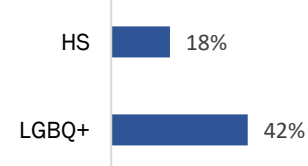
Grade



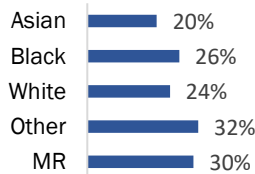
Gender



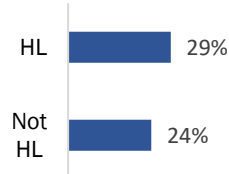
Sexual Orientation



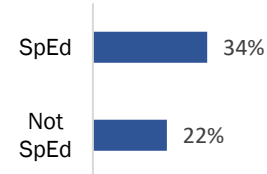
Race



Ethnicity



Special Education



Grade: There were no significant differences.

Gender: Female and TGD students were significantly more likely than the average high school student to experience depression, and male students were significantly less likely.

Sexual Orientation: LGBQ+ students were significantly more likely than heterosexual students to experience depression.

Race: There were no significant differences.

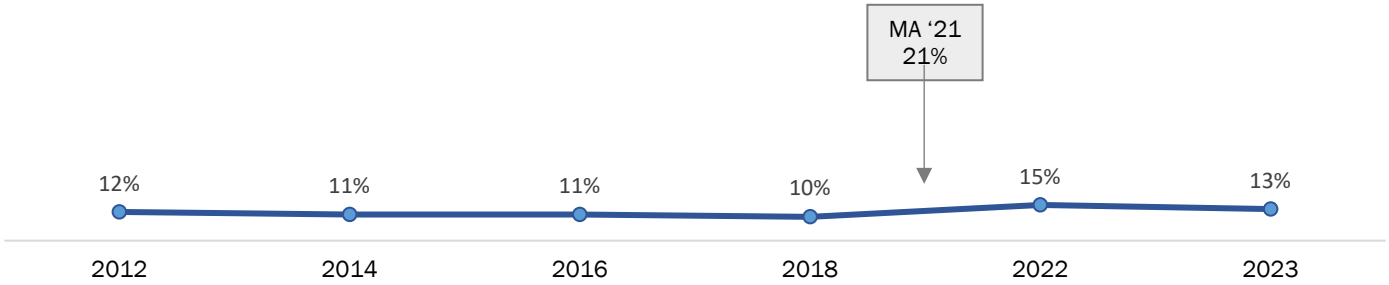
Ethnicity: There were no significant differences.

Special Education: Students receiving special education services were significantly more likely than students not receiving special education services to experience depression.

Q: During the past 12 months, did you ever feel so sad or hopeless almost every day for two or more weeks in a row that you stopped doing some usual activities?

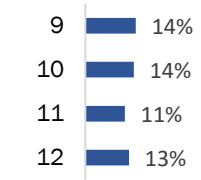
Self-Harm

Overall, 13% of high school students hurt or injured themselves on purpose in the past 12 months.

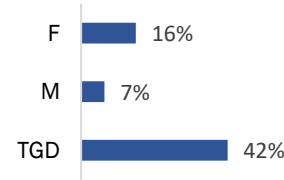


The graphs below show a breakdown of 2023 data by different demographic groups.

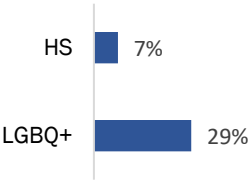
Grade



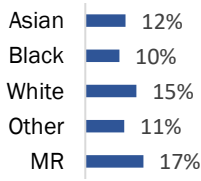
Gender



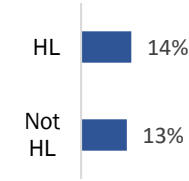
Sexual Orientation



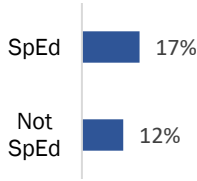
Race



Ethnicity



Special Education



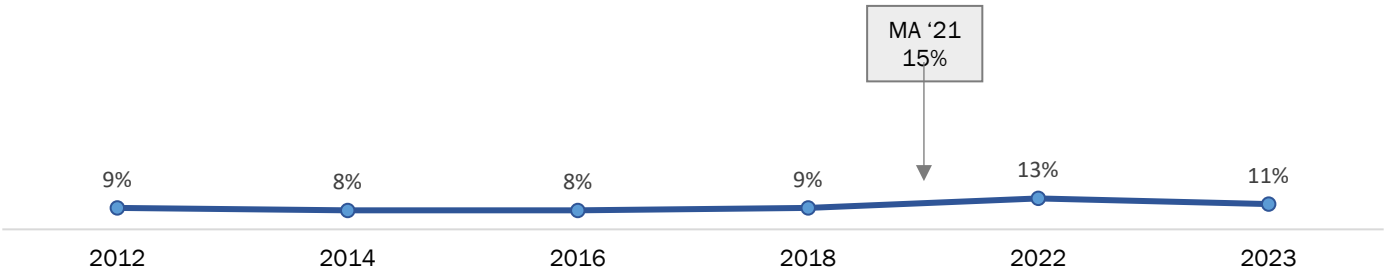
- Grade:** There were no significant differences.
- Gender:** Male students were significantly less likely than the average high school student to engage in self-harm, and TGD students were significantly more likely.
- Sexual Orientation:** LGBTQ+ students were significantly more likely than heterosexual students to engage in self-harm.
- Race:** There were no significant differences.
- Ethnicity:** There were no significant differences.
- Special Education:** There were no significant differences.

Q: During the past 12 months, how many times did you hurt or injure yourself on purpose?

Suicidal Ideation & Suicide

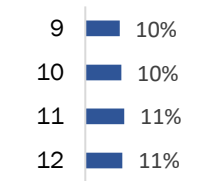
CONSIDERED ATTEMPTING SUICIDE

Overall, 11% of high school students seriously considered attempting suicide during the past 12 months.

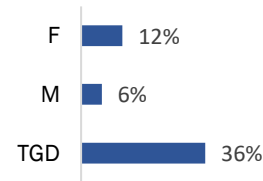


The graphs below show a breakdown of 2023 data by different demographic groups.

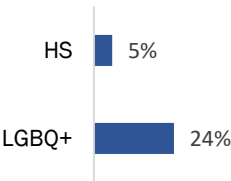
Grade



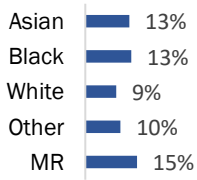
Gender



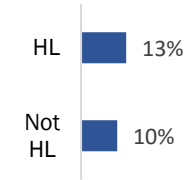
Sexual Orientation



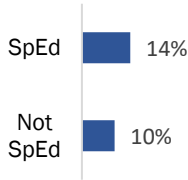
Race



Ethnicity



Special Education



- Grade:** There were no significant differences.
- Gender:** Male students were significantly less likely than the average high school student to seriously consider attempting suicide, and TGD students were significantly more likely.
- Sexual Orientation:** LGBQ+ students were significantly more likely than heterosexual students to seriously consider attempting suicide.
- Race:** There were no significant differences.
- Ethnicity:** There were no significant differences.
- Special Education:** There were no significant differences.

Q: During the past 12 months, did you ever seriously consider attempting suicide?

Suicidal Ideation & Suicide

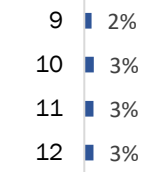
ATTEMPTED SUICIDE

Overall, 3% of high school students have attempted suicide in the past 12 months. *There is no statewide comparison data.*

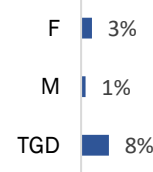


The graphs below show a breakdown of 2023 data by different demographic groups.

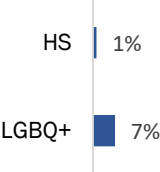
Grade



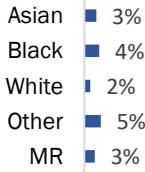
Gender



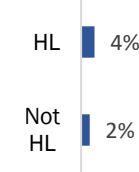
Sexual Orientation



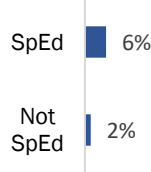
Race



Ethnicity



Special Education



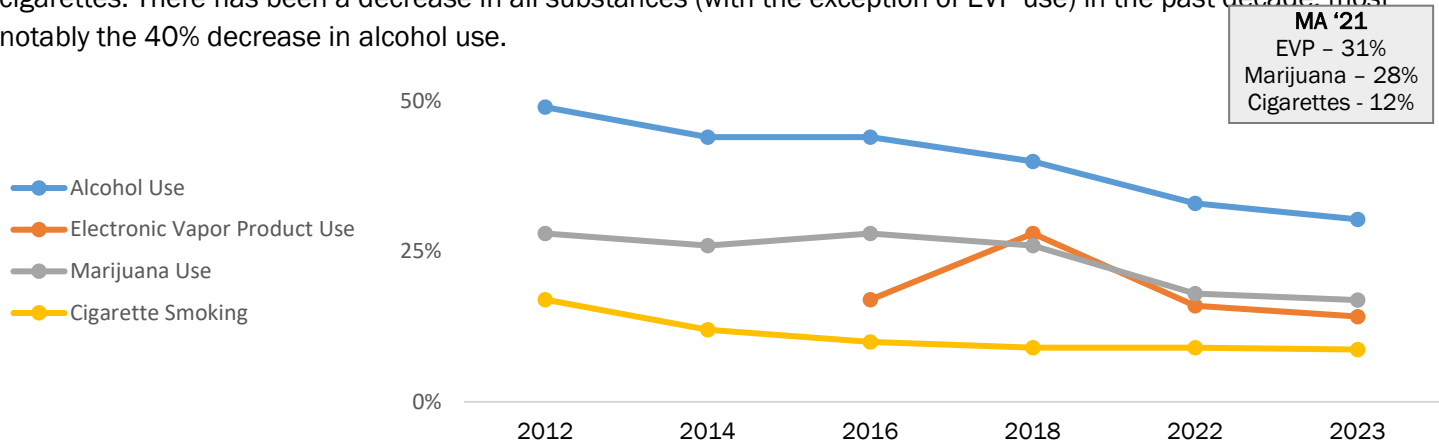
- Grade:** There were no significant differences.
- Gender:** Male students were significantly less likely than the average high school student to attempt suicide, and TGD students were significantly more likely.
- Sexual Orientation:** LGBTQ+ students were significantly more likely than heterosexual students to attempt suicide.
- Race:** There were no significant differences.
- Ethnicity:** There were no significant differences.
- Special Education:** Students receiving special education services were significantly more likely than students not receiving special education services to attempt suicide.

Q: During the past 12 months, how many times did you attempt suicide?

Substance Use

Lifetime Substance Use

Newton high school students were asked if they had ever used a variety of substances. Overall, 30% report ever drinking alcohol, 17% report using marijuana, 14% report using electronic vapor products, and 9% report smoking cigarettes. There has been a decrease in all substances (with the exception of EVP use) in the past decade, most notably the 40% decrease in alcohol use.



Below is a breakdown of 2023 data by different demographic groups.

Grade: Students in 9th and 10th grade were significantly less likely than the average high school student to have ever drank alcohol and students in 11th and 12th grade were more likely. Students in 9th grade were significantly less likely than the average high school student to have ever used electronic vapor products and students in 12th grade were more likely. Students in 9th and 10th grade were significantly less likely than the average high school student to have ever used marijuana and students in 12th grade were more likely. Students in 9th grade were significantly less likely than the average high school student to have ever smoked a cigarette and students in 12th grade were more likely.

Gender: There were no significant differences.

Sexual Orientation: LGBTQ+ students were significantly more likely than heterosexual students to have ever drank alcohol, use electronic vapor products, use marijuana, and smoke cigarettes.

Race: Asian students, Black students, and students of another race were significantly less likely than the average high school student to have ever drank alcohol. White students were significantly more likely than the average high school student to have ever drank alcohol. Asian students were significantly less likely than the average high school student to have ever used an electronic vapor product, marijuana, or smoked cigarettes.

Ethnicity: There were no significant differences.

Special Education: There were no significant differences.

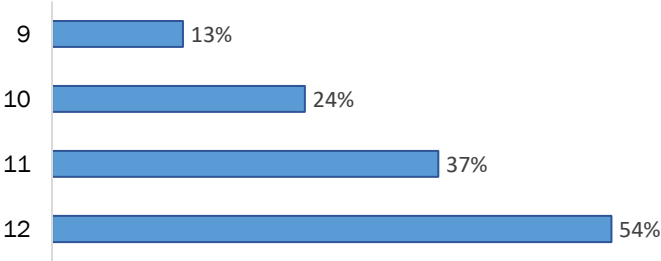
- Q: Have you ever had a drink of alcohol other than a few sips?
Q: Have you ever used an electronic vapor product?
Q: Have you ever tried marijuana?
Q: Have you ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs?

Lifetime Substance Use

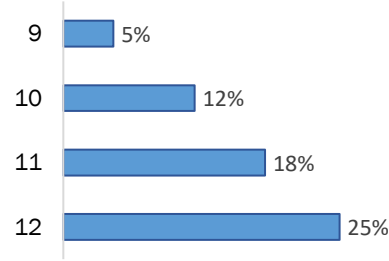
BY GRADE

The percentage of Newton high school students who have ever used a substance increases as students increase in grade.

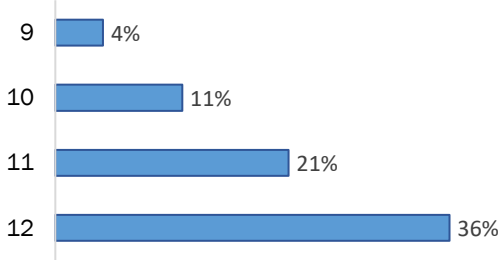
Alcohol Use



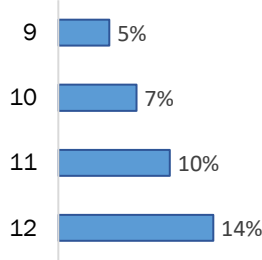
Electronic Vapor Product Use



Marijuana Use

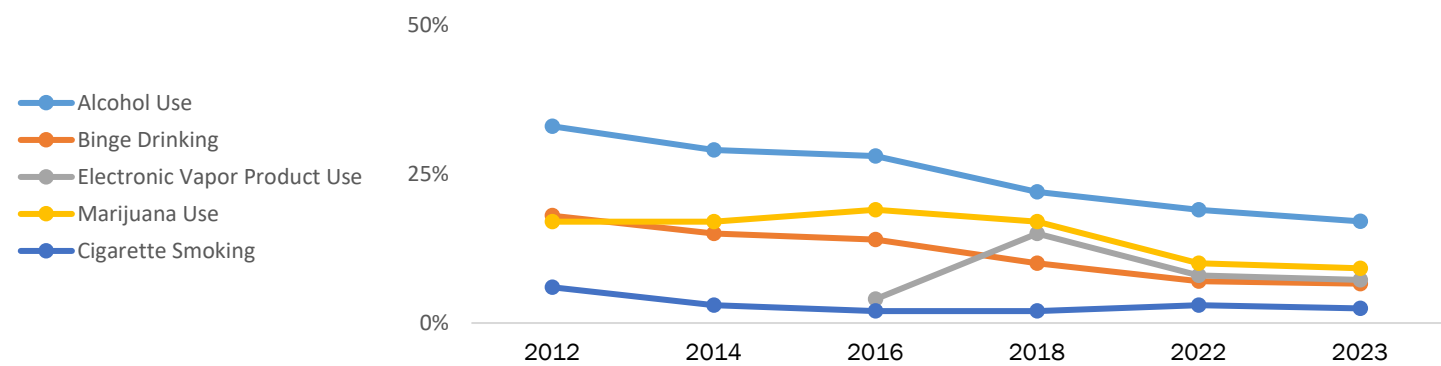


Cigarette Smoking



Current Substance Use

Newton high school students were asked if they had used a variety of substances in the past 30 days (currently). About one fifth of high school students (17%) reported using alcohol, 7% binge drinking (5 or more drinks in a row), 7% using electronic vapor products, 9% marijuana use, and 2% smoking cigarettes.



The following pages include a breakdown of 2023 data by different demographic groups.

- Q: During the past 30 days, on how many days did you have at least one drink of alcohol?

Q: During the past 30 days, on how many days did you have 5 or more drinks of alcohol in a row or within a couple of hours?

Q: During the past 30 days, on how many days did you use an electronic vapor product?

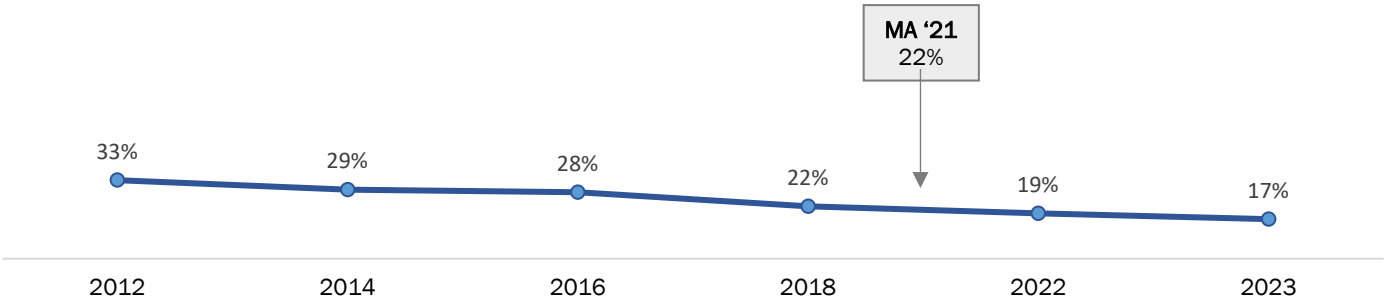
Q: During the past 30 days, how many times did you use marijuana?

Q: During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes?

Current Substance Use

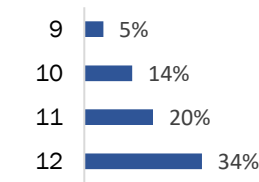
CURRENT ALCOHOL USE

Overall, 17% of high school students drank alcohol in the past 30 days.

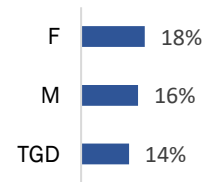


The graphs below show a breakdown of 2023 data by different demographic groups.

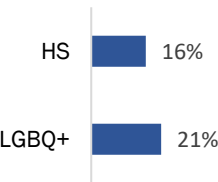
Grade



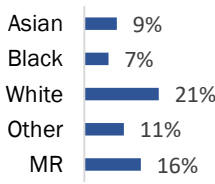
Gender



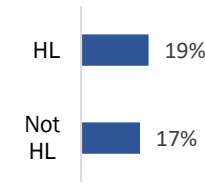
Sexual Orientation



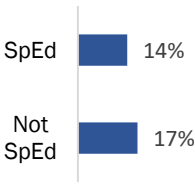
Race



Ethnicity



Special Education



Grade: Students in 9th grade were significantly less likely than the average high school student to currently drink alcohol and students in 12th grade were more likely.

Gender: There were no significant differences.

Sexual Orientation: There were not significant differences.

Race: Asian students and Black students were significantly less likely than the average high school student to currently use alcohol, and White students were significantly more likely.

Ethnicity: There were no significant differences.

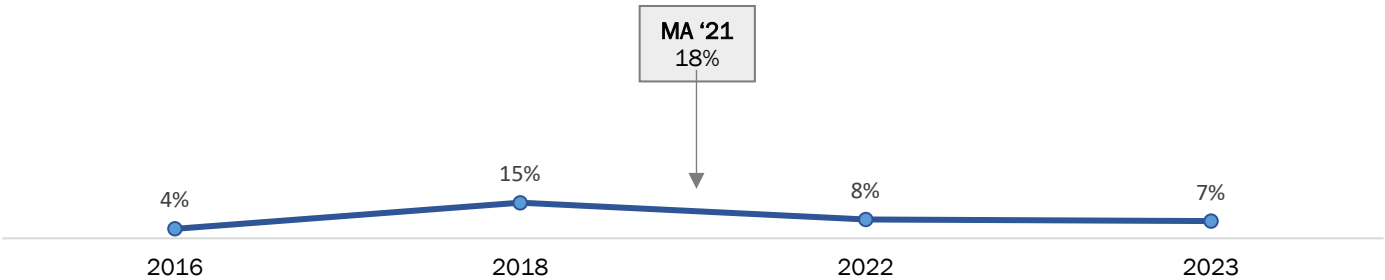
Special Education: There were no significant differences.

Q: During the past 30 days, on how many days did you have at least one drink of alcohol?

Current Substance Use

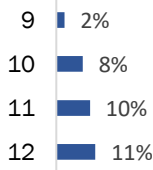
CURRENT ELECTRONIC VAPOR PRODUCT USE

Overall, 7% of high school students used electronic vapor products in the past 30 days.

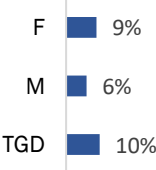


The graphs below show a breakdown of 2023 data by different demographic groups.

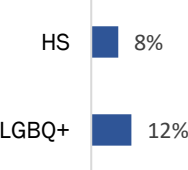
Grade



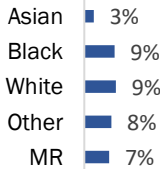
Gender



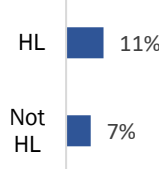
Sexual Orientation



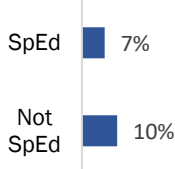
Race



Ethnicity



Special Education



Grade: Students in 9th grade were significantly less likely than the average high school student to currently use electronic vapor products and students in 12th grade were more likely.

Gender: There were no significant differences.

Sexual Orientation: LGBQ+ students were significantly more likely than heterosexual students to currently use electronic vapor products.

Race: Asian students were significantly less likely than the average high school student to currently use electronic vapor products.

Ethnicity: There were no significant differences.

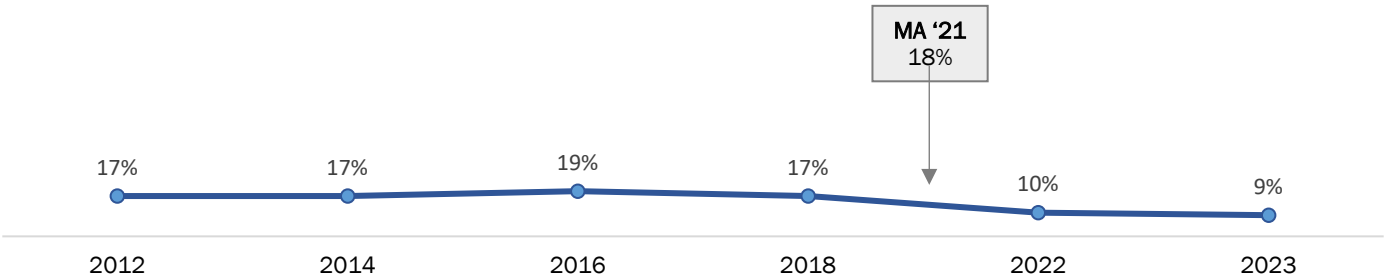
Special Education: There were no significant differences.

Q: During the past 30 days, on how many days did you use an electronic vapor product?

Current Substance Use

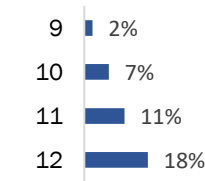
CURRENT MARIJUANA USE

Overall, 9% of high school students have used marijuana in the past 30 days.

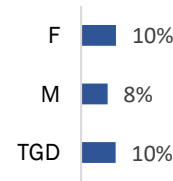


The graphs below show a breakdown of 2023 data by different demographic groups.

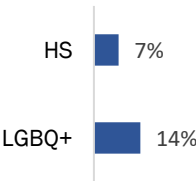
Grade



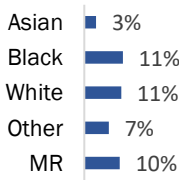
Gender



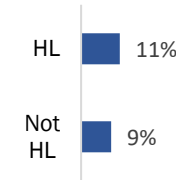
Sexual Orientation



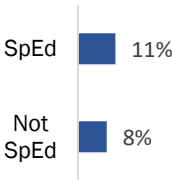
Race



Ethnicity



Special Education



- Grade:** Students in 9th grade were significantly less likely than the average high school student to currently use marijuana and students in 12th grade were more likely.
- Gender:** There were no significant differences.
- Sexual Orientation:** LGBQ+ students were significantly more likely than heterosexual students to currently use marijuana
- Race:** Asian students were significantly less likely than the average high school student to currently use marijuana.
- Ethnicity:** There were no significant differences.
- Special Education:** There were no significant differences.

Q: During the past 30 days, how many times did you use marijuana?

Current Substance Use

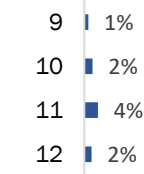
CURRENT CIGARETTE SMOKING

Overall, 2% of high school students have smoked a cigarette in the past 30 days. *There is no statewide comparison data.*

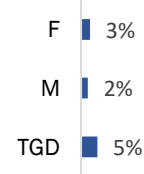


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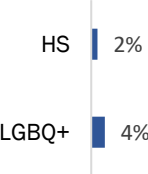
Grade



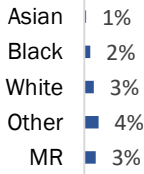
Gender



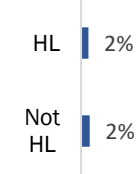
Sexual Orientation



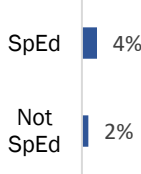
Race



Ethnicity



Special Education



Grade: There were no significant differences.

Gender: There were no significant differences.

Sexual Orientation: LGBTQ+ students were significantly more likely than heterosexual students to currently smoke cigarettes.

Race: Asian students were significantly less likely than the average high school student to currently smoke cigarettes.

Ethnicity: There were no significant differences.

Special Education: There were no significant differences.

Q: During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes?

Consequences of Substance Use

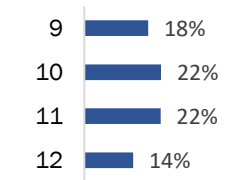
TROUBLE WITH PARENTS

Among high school students who have ever used substances, 19% have gotten into trouble with their parents for using substances in the past 12 months. *There is no statewide comparison data.*

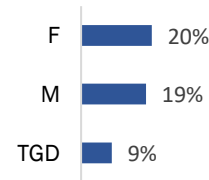


The graphs below show a breakdown of 2023 data by different demographic groups.

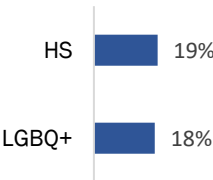
Grade



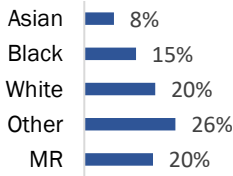
Gender



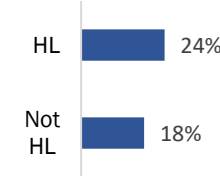
Sexual Orientation



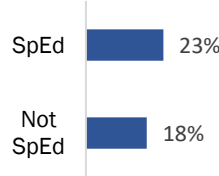
Race



Ethnicity



Special Education



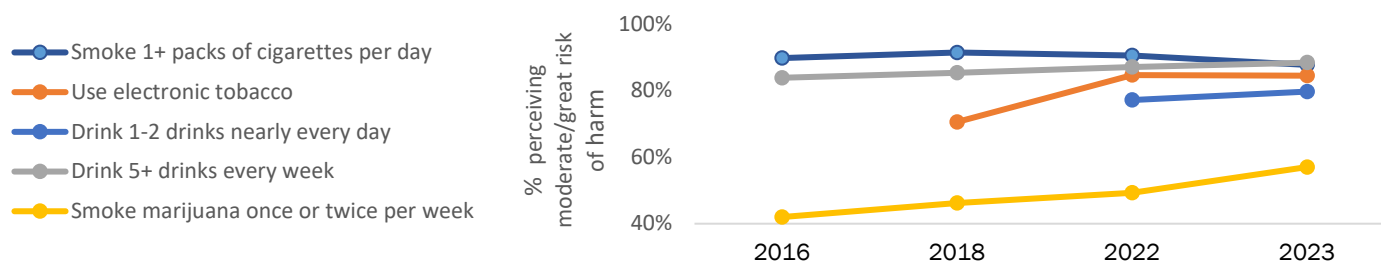
- Grade:** There were no significant differences.
- Gender:** TGD students were less likely than the average high school student to have gotten in trouble with their parents for using substances.
- Sexual Orientation:** There were no significant differences.
- Race:** Asian students were significantly less likely than the average high school student to have gotten in trouble with their parents for using substances.
- Ethnicity:** There were no significant differences.
- Special Education:** There were no significant differences.

Q: During the past 12 months, have you gotten into trouble with your parents because of your using alcohol or other drugs?

Perceptions About Substance Use

PERCEIVED RISK OF HARM

Overall, high school students perceived smoking marijuana once or twice a week to have the least risk of harm (57%). Eighty-eight percent of high school students perceived smoking one or more packs of cigarettes per day as having no or slight risk of harm, followed by drinking 5 or more drinks of alcohol twice a week (88%), using electronic tobacco (85%), and drinking 1 to drinks of alcohol every day (80%). *There is no statewide comparison data.*



Below is a breakdown of 2023 data by different demographic groups.

Grade: Students in 9th grade were significantly more likely than the average high school student to perceive smoking marijuana once or twice per week as having a moderate or great risk of harm, and students in 11th and 12th grade were significantly less likely.

Gender: Male students were significantly less likely than the average high school student to perceive using electronic tobacco as having a moderate or great risk of harm. Female students were significantly more likely than the average high school student to perceive drinking 1 to 2 drinks of alcohol nearly every day as having a moderate or great risk of harm, and male students were significantly less likely. Female students were significantly more likely than the average high school student to perceive drinking five or more drinks of alcohol every week. Female students were significantly more likely than the average high school student to perceive smoking marijuana once or twice per week as having a moderate or great risk of harm, and TGD students were significantly less likely.

Sexual Orientation: Heterosexual students were significantly less likely than TGD students to perceive smoking one or more packs of cigarettes per day, using electronic tobacco, drink 1 or 2 drinks of alcohol nearly every day, and drinking 5 or more drinks of alcohol every week as having a moderate or great risk of harm. LGBTQ+ students were significantly less likely than heterosexual to perceive smoking marijuana once or twice per week as having a moderate or great risk of harm.

Race: Black students and students of another race were significantly less likely than the average high school student to perceive smoking one or more packs of cigarettes per day as having a moderate or great risk of harm. Asian students were significantly more likely than the average high school student to perceive smoking marijuana once or twice a week as having moderate or great risk of harm, and Multi-Racial students were significantly less likely.

Ethnicity: Hispanic/Latino students were significantly less likely than non-Hispanic/Latino students to perceive using electronic tobacco as having moderate or great risk of harm.

Special Education: Students receiving special education services were significantly less likely than students not receiving special education services to perceive smoking 1 or more packs of cigarettes per day, using electronic tobacco, and drinking 1 or 2 drinks of alcohol nearly every day as having moderate or great risk of harm.

Q: How much do you think people risk harming themselves if they smoke 1 or more packs of cigarettes per day?
 Q: How much do you think people risk harming themselves if they use electronic tobacco?
 Q: How much do you think people risk harming themselves if they drink 1 or 2 drinks of alcohol nearly every day?
 Q: How much do you think people risk harming themselves if they drink 5 or more drinks of alcohol twice a week?
 Q: How much do you think people risk harming themselves if they smoke marijuana once or twice a week?
 Q: How much do you think people risk harming themselves if they use prescription drugs that are not prescribed to them?

Sexual Behaviors

Sexual Behaviors

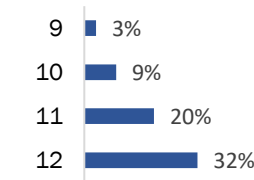
EVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE

Overall, 15% of high school students have ever had consensual sexual intercourse. *There is no statewide comparison data.*

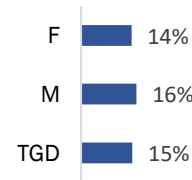


The graphs below show a breakdown of 2023 data by different demographic groups.

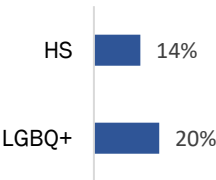
Grade



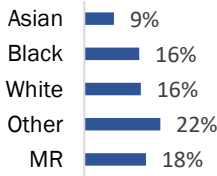
Gender



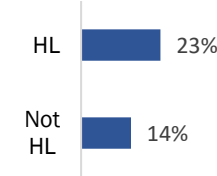
Sexual Orientation



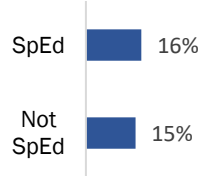
Race



Ethnicity



Special Education



Grade: Students in 9th and 10th grade were significantly less likely than the average high school student to have had sexual intercourse, and students in 11th and 12th grade were more likely.

Gender: There were no significant differences.

Sexual Orientation: LGBTQ+ students were significantly more likely than heterosexual students to have ever had sexual intercourse.

Race: Asian students were significantly less likely than the average high school student to have had sexual intercourse.

Ethnicity: Hispanic/Latino students were significantly more likely than non-Hispanic/Latino students to have ever had sexual intercourse.

Special Education: There were no significant differences.

Q: Have you ever had sexual intercourse?
Note that in 2022 the word “consensual” was included in this question.

Sexual Behaviors

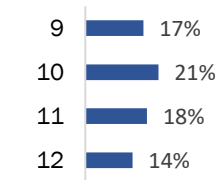
SUBSTANCE USE BEFORE SEXUAL INTERCOURSE

Among high school students who have had consensual sexual intercourse, 16% drank alcohol or used drugs before the last time they had consensual sexual intercourse. *There is no statewide comparison data.*

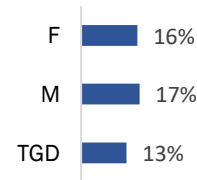


The graphs below show a breakdown of 2023 data by different demographic groups.

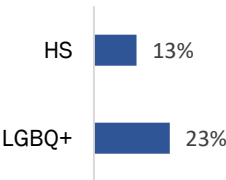
Grade



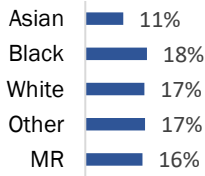
Gender



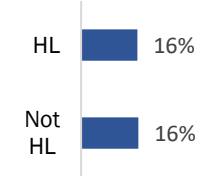
Sexual Orientation



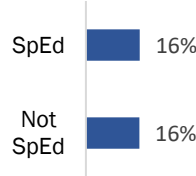
Race



Ethnicity



Special Education



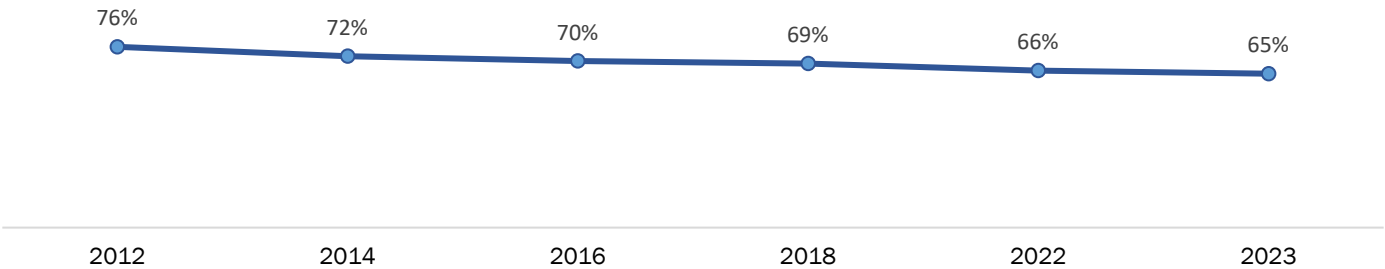
- Grade:** There were no significant differences.
- Gender:** There were no significant differences.
- Sexual Orientation:** There were no significant differences.
- Race:** There were no significant differences.
- Ethnicity:** There were no significant differences.
- Special Education:** There were no significant differences.

Q: Did you drink alcohol or use drugs before the last time you had sexual intercourse?
Note that in 2022 the word “consensual” was included in this question.

Sexual Behaviors

CONDOM USE

Among high school students who have had consensual sexual intercourse, 65% of students used a condom the last time they had sexual intercourse. *There is no statewide comparison data.*

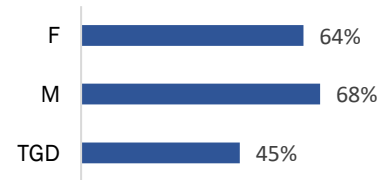


The graphs below show a breakdown of 2023 data by different demographic groups.

Grade



Gender



Sexual Orientation



Race



Ethnicity



Special Education



Grade: There were no significant differences.

Gender: There were no significant differences.

Sexual Orientation: LGBQ+ students were significantly less likely than heterosexual students to have used a condom the last time they had sexual intercourse.

Race: There were no significant differences.

Ethnicity: There were no significant differences.

Special Education: There were no significant differences.

Q: Did you or your partner use a condom the last time that you had sexual intercourse?
Note that in 2022 the word “consensual” was included in this question.

Sexual Behaviors

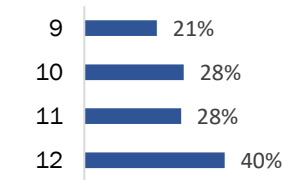
SEXTING

Overall, 29% of high school students have ever sent or received sexual messages, pictures, or videos electronically.
There is no statewide comparison data.

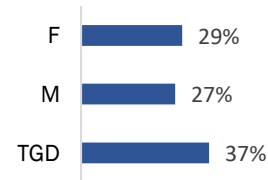


The graphs below show a breakdown of 2023 data by different demographic groups.

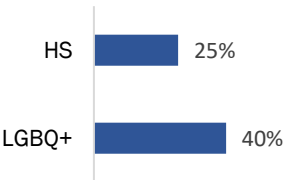
Grade



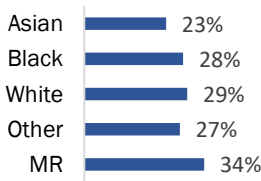
Gender



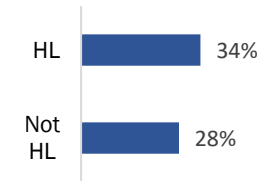
Sexual Orientation



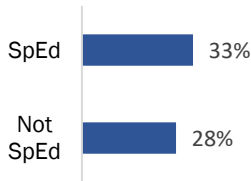
Race



Ethnicity



Special Education



Grade: Students in 9th grade were significantly less likely than the average high school student to have ever sent or received sexual messages, pictures, or videos electronically, and students in 12th grade were more likely.

Gender: There were no significant differences.

Sexual Orientation: LGBTQ+ students were more likely than heterosexual students to have ever sent or received sexual messages, pictures, or videos electronically.

Race: There were no significant differences.

Ethnicity: There were no significant differences.

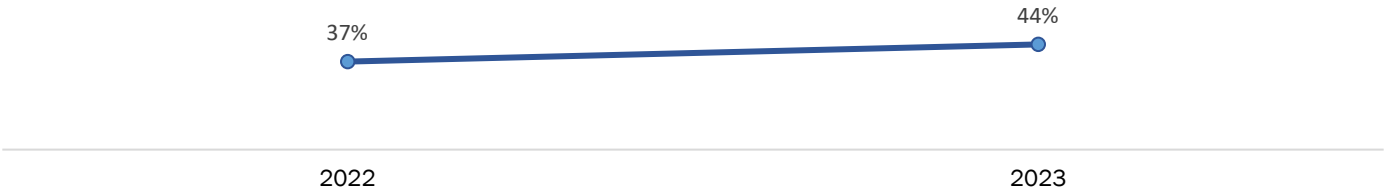
Special Education: There were no significant differences.

Q: Have you ever sent or received sexual messages or nude or semi-nude pictures or videos electronically?

Access to Support & Services

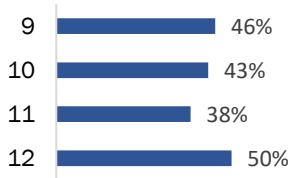
SEXUAL HEALTH SUPPORT

Overall, 44% of high school students have an adult at school who can help them find sexual health services. *There is no statewide comparison data.*

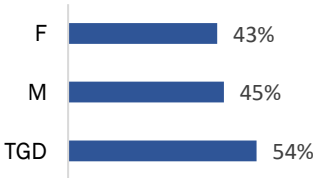


The graphs below show a breakdown of 2023 data by different demographic groups.

Grade



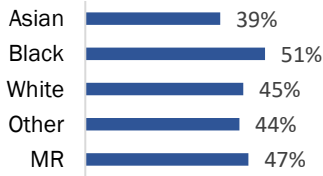
Gender



Sexual Orientation



Race



Ethnicity



Special Education



Grade: Students in 11th grade were significantly less likely than the average high school student to have an adult in school to help them find sexual health services.

Gender: TGD students were significantly more likely than the average high school student to have an adult in school to help them find sexual health services.

Sexual Orientation: There were no significant differences.

Race: Black students were significantly more likely than the average high school student to have an adult in school to help them find sexual health services.

Ethnicity: There were no significant differences.

Special Education: There were no significant differences.

Q: Is there an adult in your school who can help you find sexual health services such as HIV, STI and pregnancy testing, access to birth control, or support around your sexuality?

Weight, Nutrition, and Physical Activity

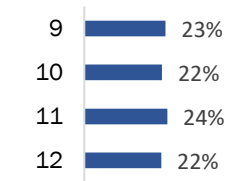
Perceptions of Weight

Overall, 23% of high school students perceive themselves as slightly or very overweight. *There is no statewide comparison data.*

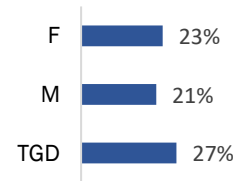


The graphs below show a breakdown of 2023 data by different demographic groups.

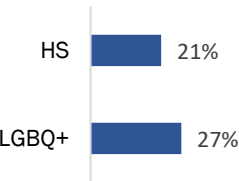
Grade



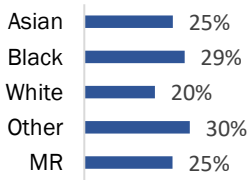
Gender



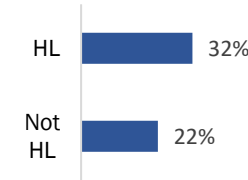
Sexual Orientation



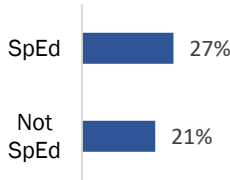
Race



Ethnicity



Special Education



Grade: There were no significant differences.

Gender: There were no significant differences.

Sexual Orientation: LGBTQ+ students were significantly more likely than heterosexual students to perceive themselves as slightly or very overweight.

Race: There were no significant differences.

Ethnicity: Hispanic/Latino students were significantly more likely than non-Hispanic/Latino students to perceive themselves as slightly or very overweight.

Special Education: There were no significant differences.

Q: How would you describe your weight?

Perceptions of Weight

PERCEPTIONS OF WEIGHT & WEIGHT MODIFICATIONS

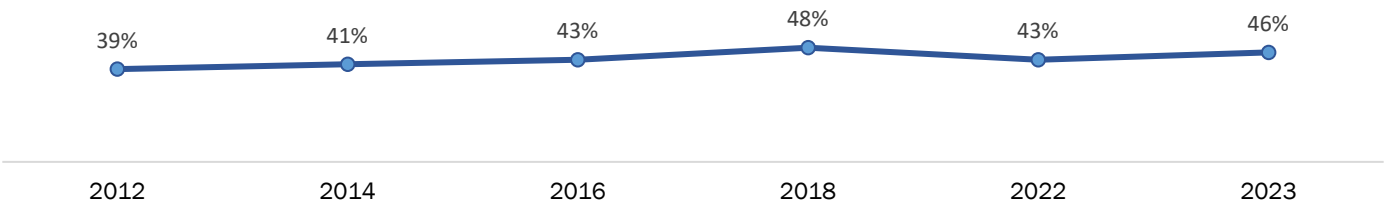
Overall, 21% of high school students perceived themselves as underweight, 56% perceived themselves as about the right weight, and 23% perceived themselves as overweight. The chart below shows how students wanted to modify their weight when controlled for their perceived weight overall and by gender identity. Students who perceived themselves as underweight were most likely to want to gain weight (58%). Students who perceived themselves as about the right weight were most likely to want to stay the same weight or not do anything about their weight (61%). Students who perceived themselves as overweight were most likely to want to lose weight (80%). *There is no statewide comparison data.*

	Stay the Same Weight/Not do anything	Lose Weight	Gain Weight
Underweight	37%	6%	58%
Female	53%	11%	35%
Male	26%	3%	70%
TGD	55%	10%	35%
About right weight	61%	26%	13%
Female	62%	35%	3%
Male	57%	14%	28%
TGD	72%	21%	6%
Overweight	18%	80%	2%
Female	14%	85%	1%
Male	19%	77%	4%
TGD	36%	64%	0%

Q: How would you describe your weight?
Q: Which of the following are you trying to do about your weight?

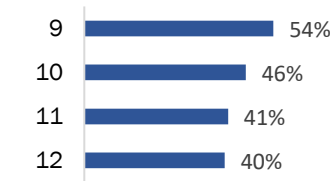
Physical Activity

Overall, 46% of high school students engaged in 60 minutes of physical activity on at least 5 of the past 7 days.
There is no statewide comparison data.

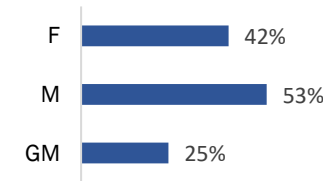


The graphs below show a breakdown of 2023 data by different demographic groups.

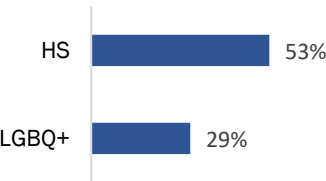
Grade



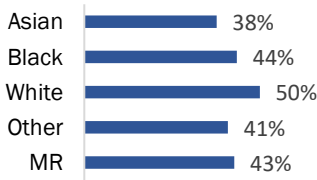
Gender



Sexual Orientation



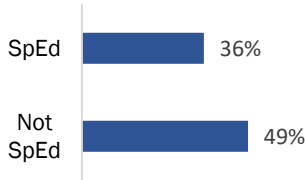
Race



Ethnicity



Special Education



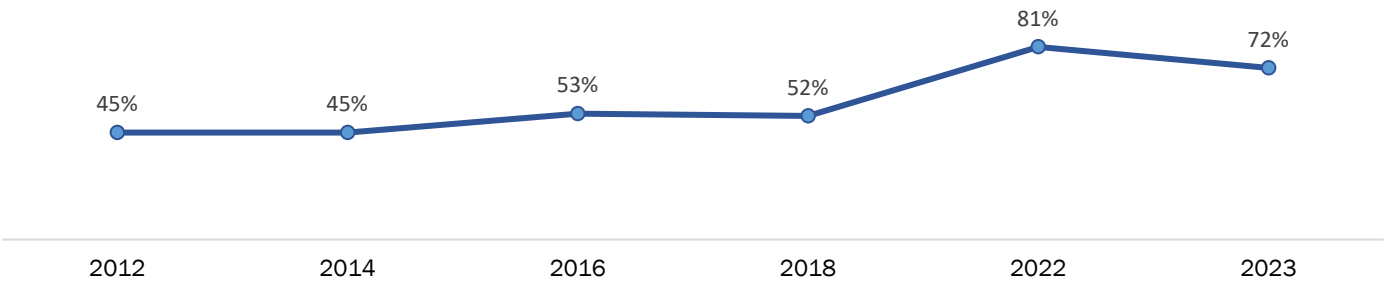
- Grade:** Students in 9th grade were significantly more likely than the average high school student to be physically active.
- Gender:** Male students were significantly more likely than the average high school student to be physically active, and TGD students were significantly less likely.
- Sexual Orientation:** LGBQ+ students were significantly less likely than heterosexual students to be physically active.
- Race:** Asian students were significantly less likely than the average high school student to be physically active.
- Ethnicity:** There were no significant differences.
- Special Education:** Students receiving special education services were significantly less likely than students not receiving special education services to be physically active.

Q: During the past 7 days, on how many days were you physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes per day?

Physical Activity

SCREEN TIME

Overall, 72% of high school students engaged in 3 or more hours of screen time on an average school day. *There is no statewide comparison data.*



The graphs below show a breakdown of 2023 data by different demographic groups.

Grade



Gender



Sexual Orientation



Race



Ethnicity



Special Education



Grade: There were no significant differences.

Gender: There were no significant differences.

Sexual Orientation: LGBTQ+ students were significantly more likely than heterosexual students to engage in 3 or more hours of screen time.

Race: There were no significant differences.

Ethnicity: There were no significant differences.

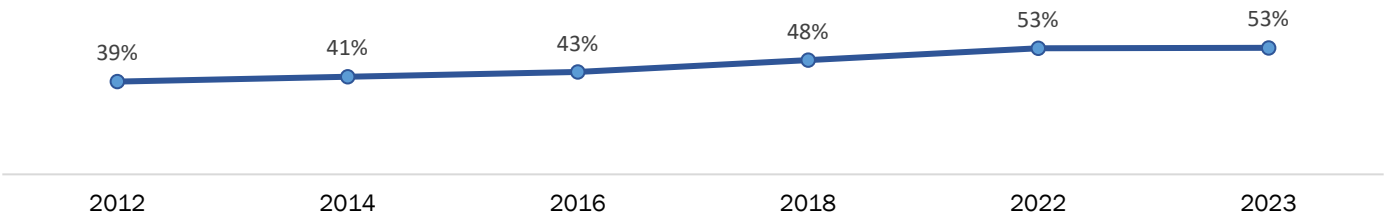
Special Education: There were no significant differences.

Q: On an average school day, how many hours do you spend in front of a TV or on a computer, smartphone, or other electronic device doing things other than schoolwork?

Nutrition

EATING BREAKFAST

Overall, 53% of high school students ate breakfast on 6 of the past 7 days. *There is no statewide comparison data.*



The graphs below show a breakdown of 2023 data by different demographic groups.

Grade



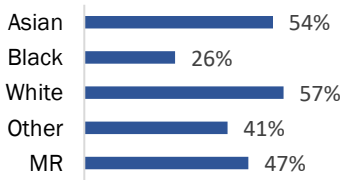
Gender



Sexual Orientation



Race



Ethnicity



Special Education



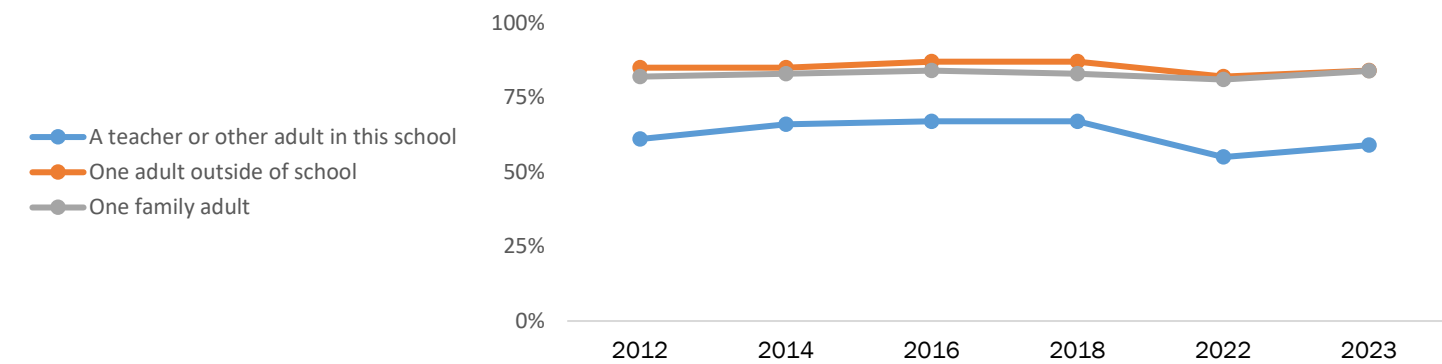
- Grade:** There were no significant differences.
- Gender:** There were no significant differences.
- Sexual Orientation:** There were no significant differences.
- Race:** Black students and students of another race were significantly less likely than the average high school student to eat breakfast.
- Ethnicity:** There were no significant differences.
- Special Education:** There were no significant differences.

Q: On how many of the past 7 days did you eat breakfast?

Youth Assets & Other Protective Factors

Adult Connectedness

Overall, when asked about adults whom they could talk to about a problem, 59% of high students reported having at least one teacher or other adult in this school, 84% reported having at least one adult outside of school, and 84% reported having at least one family adult. *There is no statewide comparison data.*



Below is a breakdown of 2023 data by different demographic groups.

Grade: Students in 9th grade were less likely than the average high school student to have a teacher or other adult at school to talk to about a problem and students in 12th grade were more likely.

Gender: TGD students were significantly less likely than the average high school student to have an adult outside of school to talk to about a problem. Male students were significantly more likely than the average high school student to have a family adult to talk to about a problem, and TGD students were significantly less likely.

Sexual Orientation: LGBTQ+ students were significantly less likely than heterosexual students to have an adult outside of school or an adult in their family to talk to about a problem.

Race: Asian students were significantly less likely than the average high school student to have a teacher or other adult at school to talk to about a problem. Asian students and Black students were significantly less likely than the average high school student to have an adult outside of school to talk to about a problem, and White students were significantly more likely. White students were significantly more likely than the average high school student to have a family adult to talk to about a problem.

Ethnicity: There were no significant differences.

Special Education: Students receiving special education services were significantly more likely than students not receiving special education services to have a teacher or other adult at school to talk to about a problem.

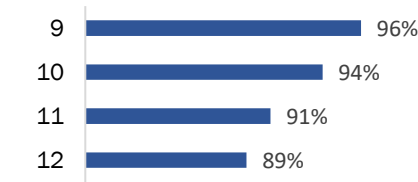
Q: Is there at least one teacher or other adult in this school that you can talk to if you have a problem?
Q: Is there at least one adult outside of school that you can talk to if you have a problem?
Q: Is there at least one adult in your family that you can talk to if you have a problem?

Adult Connectedness

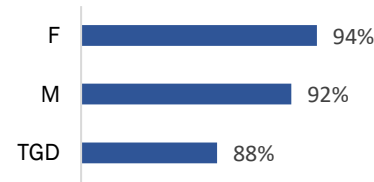
Overall, 92% of high school students reported that their parents or other adults in their family know where they are going or with whom they will be most of the time or always. This was the first year this question was asked, so there is no trend data. *There is no statewide comparison data.*

The graphs below show a breakdown of 2023 data by different demographic groups.

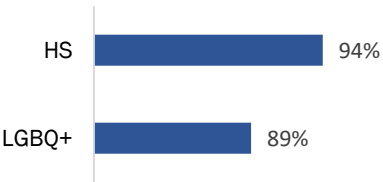
Grade



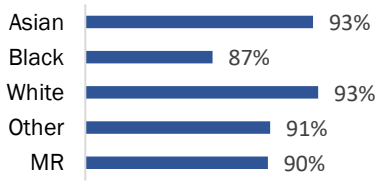
Gender



Sexual Orientation



Race



Ethnicity



Special Education



Grade: Students in 9th grade were significantly more likely than the average high school student to report that their parents or other adults in their family know where they are going or with whom they will be most of the time or always.

Gender: There were no significant differences.

Sexual Orientation: LGBTQ+ students were significantly less likely heterosexual students to report that their parents or other adults in their family know where they are going or with whom they will be most of the time or always.

Race: There were no significant differences across race.

Ethnicity: There were no significant differences.

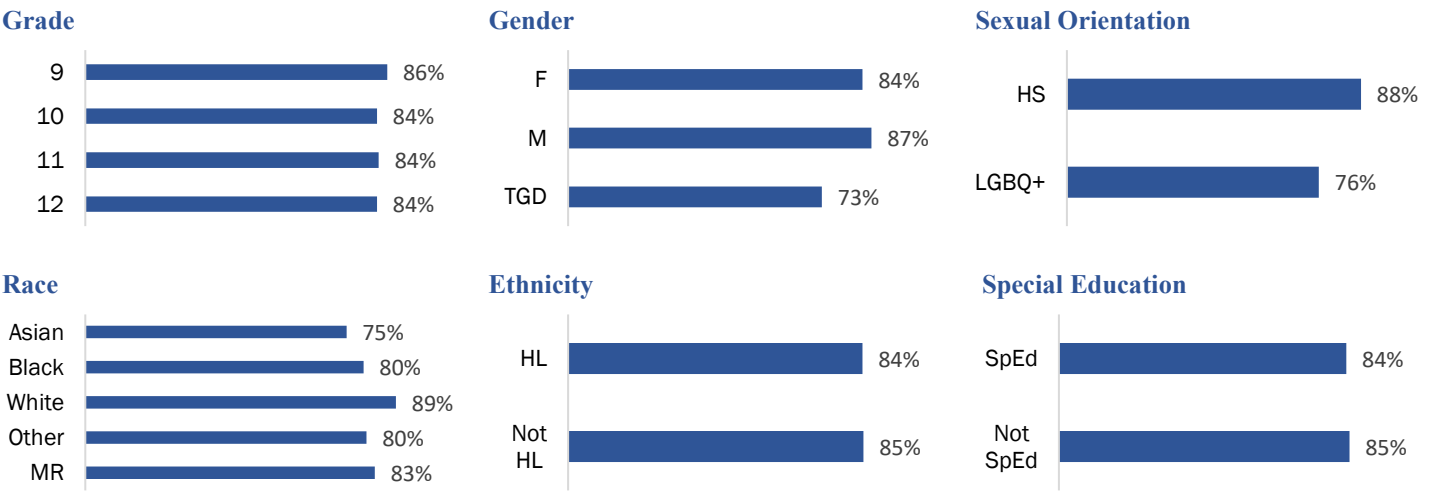
Special Education: There were no significant differences.

Q: How often do your parents or other adults in your family know where you are going or with whom you will be?

Adult Connectedness

Overall, 84% of high school students felt that their family or caregivers supported their interests and things that they care about. This was the first year this question was asked, so there is no trend data. *There is no statewide comparison data.*

The graphs below show a breakdown of 2023 data by different demographic groups.



Grade: There were no significant differences.

Gender: TGD students were significantly less likely than the average high school student to feel that their family or caregivers support their interests of things they care about.

Sexual Orientation: LGBQ+ students were significantly less likely than heterosexual students to feel that their family or caregivers support their interests or things they care about.

Race: Asian students were significantly less likely than the average high school student to feel that their family or caregivers support their interests of things that they care about, and White students were significantly more likely.

Ethnicity: There were no significant differences.

Special Education: There were no significant differences.

Q: Do you feel that your family/caregiver(s) support your interests and things that you care about?

Family Connectedness

Overall, 91% of high school student sat down to dinner with their family on 1 or more of the past 7 days, most of which (75%) sat down to dinner with their family at least 3 days. This was the first year this question was asked, so there is no trend data. Eighty percent of 2021 Massachusetts high school students reported sitting down to dinner with their family on 1 or more of the past 7 days (data not shown).



The graphs below show a breakdown of 2023 data for students who sat down to dinner with their family for 1 or more days in the past 7 days by different demographic groups.

Grade



Gender



Sexual Orientation



Race



Ethnicity



Special Education



Grade: Students in 12th grade were significantly less likely than the average high school student to sit down for dinner with their family on 1 or more of the past 7 days.

Gender: There were no significant differences.

Sexual Orientation: LGBQ+ students were significantly less likely than heterosexual students to sit down for dinner with their family on 1 or more of the past 7 days.

Race: Asian students were significantly more likely than the average high school student to sit down for dinner with their family on 1 or more of the past 7 days and Black students were significantly less likely.

Ethnicity: There were no significant differences.

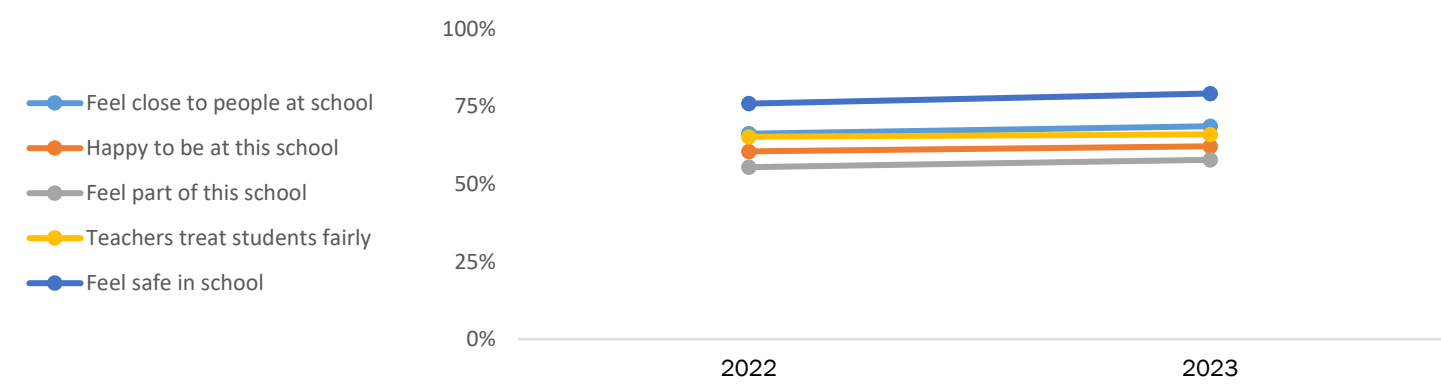
Special Education: Students receiving special education services were significantly less likely than students not receiving special education services to sit down for dinner with their family on 1 or more of the past 7 days.

Q: During the past 7 days, on how many days did you sit down to dinner with your family?

School Connectedness

High school students were asked a series of questions about their connectedness to people at school. Sixty-nine percent reported that they feel close to people at this school, 62% were happy to be at this school, 58% felt like they are part of this school, 66% felt the teachers at this school treat students fairly, and 79% felt safe in their school.

There is no statewide comparison data.



- Q: How much do you agree or disagree that you feel close to people at this school?

Q: How much do you agree or disagree that you are happy to be at this school?

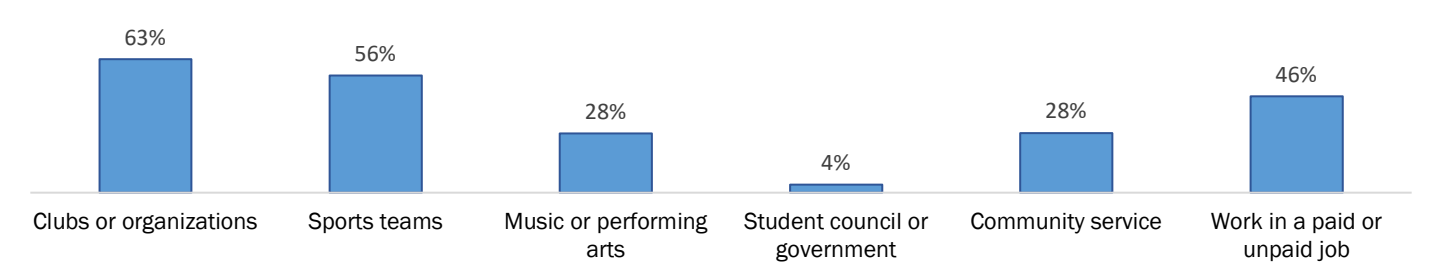
Q: How much do you agree or disagree that you feel like I am part of this school?

Q: How much do you agree or disagree that the teachers at this school treat students fairly?

Q: How much do you agree or disagree that you feel safe in my school?

Participation in Extracurricular Activities

Overall, 89% of high school students reported that they participate in the extracurricular activities listed in the graph below during the past 12 months. *There is no statewide comparison data.*



Below is a breakdown of 2023 data by different demographic groups.

Grade: Students in 12th grade were significantly more likely than the average high school student to participate in a club or organization, community service, and work in a job. Students in 11th grade were significantly more likely than the average high school student to work in a job. Students in 9th grade were significantly less likely than the average high school student to participate in a club or organization, sports team, community service, and work in a job.

Gender: TGD students were significantly more likely than the average high school student to participate in a club or organization and music or performing arts, and significantly less likely to participate on a sports team. Female students were significantly more likely than the average high school student to participate in community service or work in a job. Male students were significantly less likely to participate in community service or work in a job.

Sexual Orientation: LGBTQ+ students were significantly less likely than heterosexual students to participate on a sports team, and significantly more likely to participate in music or performing arts or work in a job.

Race: Asian students were significantly more likely than the average high school student to participate in a club or organization, music or performing arts, community service, and significantly less likely to participate on a sports team or work a job. Black students were significantly less likely than the average high school student to participate in a club or organization, music or performing arts, community service, and work in a job. Students of another race were significantly less likely than the average high school student to participate in a club or organization, sports team, music or performing arts, and work in a job. White students were significantly more likely than the average high school student to participate on a sports team and have a job.

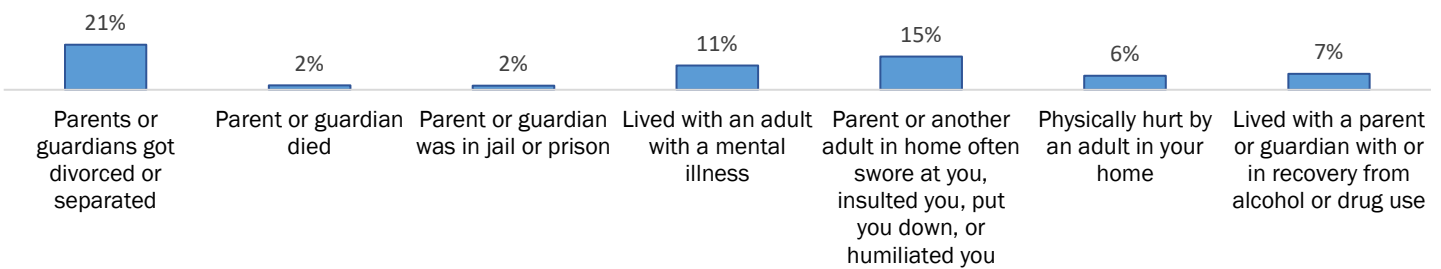
Ethnicity: Hispanic/Latino students were significantly less likely than non-Hispanic/Latino students to participate in a club or organization, music or performing arts, community service, and work in a job.

Special Education: Students receiving special education services were significantly less likely than students not receiving special education services to participate in a club or organization, sports teams, music or performing arts, community service, or work in a job.

Q: In the past 12 months, have you participated in the following activities (either in school or out of school)?

Adverse Childhood Experiences

High school students were asked a series of questions about adverse childhood experiences (ACEs). The more ACEs a child experiences, the more likely they are to have poor health outcomes and engage in risky behaviors.¹ Overall, 62% of high school students had 0 ACEs, 35% had 1-3, and 3% had 4 or more. An ACE score of 0 means that the student is at “low risk” for toxic stress (excessive activation of the stress-response system that can lead to long-lasting wear and tear on the body and brain), a score of 1-3 means the student is at “intermediate risk”, and an ACE score of 4 or higher means the student is at “high risk”.² *There is no statewide comparison data.*



- Q: Have your parents or guardians ever gotten divorced or separated?

Q: Have one of your parents or guardians ever died?

Q: Have one of your parents or guardians ever been in jail or prison?

Q: Have you ever lived with an adult with mental illness?

Q: Has a parent or other adult you lived with sworn at you, insulted you, put you down, or humiliated you often?

Q: Have you ever been physically hurt by an adult in your home?

Q: Have you ever lived with a parent or guardian who was having a problem with or in recovery from alcohol or drug use?

¹ <https://www.cdc.gov/vitalsigns/aces/pdf/vs-1105-aces-H.pdf>
² <https://developingchild.harvard.edu/resources/aces-and-toxic-stress-frequently-asked-questions/>

Open-Ended Responses

Open-Ended Responses

High school students were given the opportunity to identify health issues that they think concern students in their school. Overall, 497 students provided valid responses. Responses were coded by areas of concern.

The most frequent area of concern from students was “Mental health: Stress, Anxiety, Burnout” (n=99, 14.5%).

The second most frequent area was “None” (n=82, 12%).

Following “None,” the third most frequent area of concern was “Mental health: Depression” (n=80, 11.7%).

Finally, the fourth and fifth most frequent areas were “Mental health: General” (n=63, 9.2%) and “School pressure: Workload, Homework, Tests” (n=46, 6.7%).

2023

Newton Public Schools Youth Health Survey

Middle School Results

2023 Middle School Sample

In February 2023, 2862 middle school students participated in Newton Youth Health Survey. Among the students that participated, 376 were marked as incomplete and excluded from the final data set used in the analysis. The table below shows a distribution of accepted survey respondents by grade, gender identity, and race.

Grade	6 th	817
	7 th	776
	8 th	873
Gender Identity	Female/Woman/Girl	1156
	Male/Man/Boy	1161
	Transgender and gender diverse (non-binary, gender fluid, genderqueer, transgender, etc.)	139
	Chose not to respond	23
Sexual Orientation	Heterosexual	1766
	LGBQ+ (gay, lesbian, bisexual, pansexual, etc.)	473
	Chose not to respond	142
Race	Asian	474
	Black	150
	White	1203
	Multi-Racial	303
	Other	297
Ethnicity	Hispanic/Latino/a	270
Special Education	Receives Special Education Services	296

The table below shows the distribution of accepted survey respondents and 2022-2023 Newton middle school enrollment numbers by grade, race, ethnicity and special education status.

Grade	YHS Participation	Enrollment	Participation Rate
6 th	817	893	92%
7 th	776	875	87%
8 th	873	994	88%
Race	YHS Participation	Enrollment	Participation Rate
Asian	474	575	82%
Black	150	165	91%
White	1203	1816	66%
MR	303	227	133%
Other	297	9	3300%
Ethnicity	YHS Participation	Enrollment	Participation Rate
H/L	270	269	100%
Special Education	YHS Participation	Enrollment	Participation Rate
Receives SpEd	296	488	61%

Safety

Motor Vehicle Safety

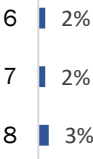
SEATBELT USE

Overall, 3% of middle school students rarely or never wore a seatbelt when riding in a car. *There is no statewide comparison data.*

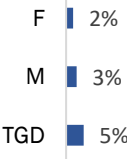


The graphs below show a breakdown of 2023 data by different demographic groups.

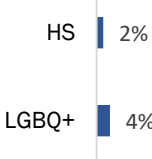
Grade



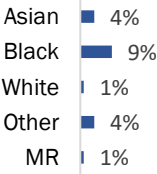
Gender



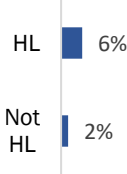
Sexual Orientation



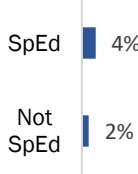
Race



Ethnicity



Special Education



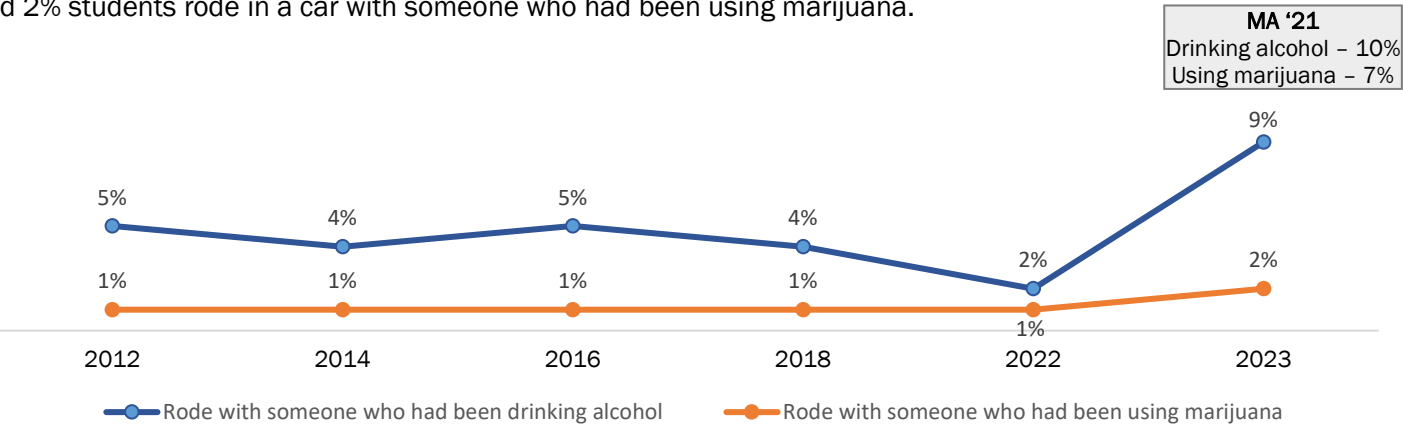
- Grade:** There were no significant differences.
- Gender:** There were no significant differences.
- Sexual Orientation:** There were no significant differences.
- Race:** Black and students of another race students were significantly more likely than the average middle school student to have rarely or never worn a seatbelt while riding in a car, while White students were significantly less likely.
- Ethnicity:** Hispanic/Latino students were significantly more likely than non-Hispanic/Latino students to have rarely or never wore a seatbelt when riding in a car.
- Special Education:** There were no significant differences.

Q: How often do you wear a seatbelt when riding in a car driven by someone else?

Motor Vehicle Safety

RIDING WITH AN IMPAIRED DRIVER

Overall, 9% of middle school students rode in a car in the past 30 days with someone who had been drinking alcohol and 2% students rode in a car with someone who had been using marijuana.



Below is a breakdown of 2023 data by different demographic groups.

Grade: There were no significant differences.

Gender: There were no significant differences.

Sexual Orientation: LGBTQ+ students were significantly more likely than heterosexual students to ride in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol.

Race: Black students were significantly more likely than the average middle school student to ride in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been using marijuana.

Ethnicity: There were no significant differences.

Special Education: There were no significant differences.

Q: During the past 30 days, how many times did you ride in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol?
Q: During the past 30 days, how many times did you ride in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been using marijuana?

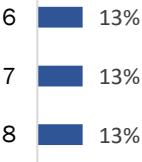
Safety In School

Overall, 13% of middle school students were somewhat or very worried about their safety when they were in school.
There is no statewide comparison data.

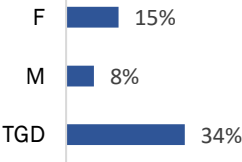


The graphs below show a breakdown of 2023 data by different demographic groups.

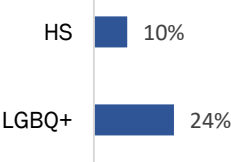
Grade



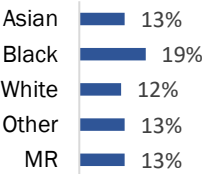
Gender



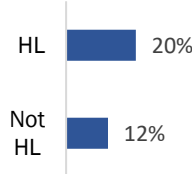
Sexual Orientation



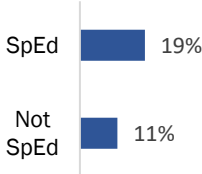
Race



Ethnicity



Special Education



Grade: There were no significant differences.

Gender: Male students were significantly less likely than the average middle school student to be somewhat or very worried about their safety when they were in school, and TGD students were significantly more likely.

Sexual Orientation: LGBQ+ students were significantly more likely than heterosexual students to be somewhat or very worried about their safety when they were in school.

Race: There were no significant differences.

Ethnicity: Hispanic/Latino students were significantly more likely than non-Hispanic/Latino students to be somewhat or very worried about their safety when they were in school.

Special Education: Students receiving special education services were significantly more likely than students not receiving special education services to be somewhat or very worried about their safety when they were in school.

Q: To what extent do you worry about your safety when you are in school?

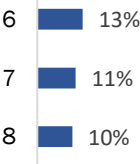
Safety Outside of School

Overall, 11% of middle school students were somewhat or very worried about their safety when they were not in school. *There is no statewide comparison data.*

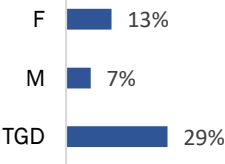


The graphs below show a breakdown of 2023 data by different demographic groups.

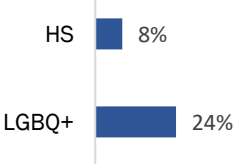
Grade



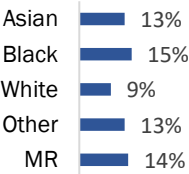
Gender



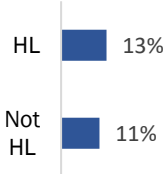
Sexual Orientation



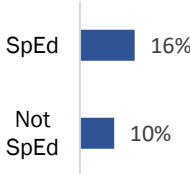
Race



Ethnicity



Special Education



Grade: There were no significant differences.

Gender: Male students were significantly less likely than the average middle school student to be somewhat or very worried about their safety when they were not in school, and TGD students were significantly more likely.

Sexual Orientation: LGBTQ+ students were significantly more likely than heterosexual students to be somewhat or very worried about their safety when they were not in school.

Race: There were no significant differences.

Ethnicity: There were no significant differences.

Special Education: Students receiving special education services were significantly more likely than students not receiving special education services to be somewhat or very worried about their safety when they were not in school.

Q: To what extent do you worry about your safety when you are not in school?

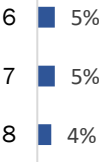
Safety On Way To or From School

Overall, 5% of middle school students skipped school because they felt unsafe on their way to or from school in the past 30 days. *There is no statewide comparison data.*

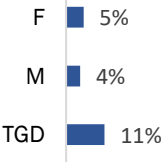


The graphs below show a breakdown of 2023 data by different demographic groups.

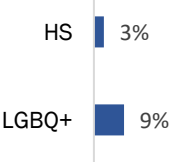
Grade



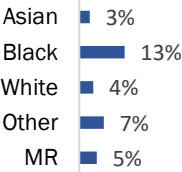
Gender



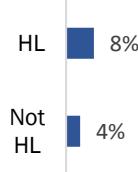
Sexual Orientation



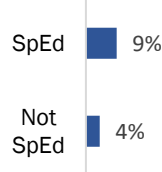
Race



Ethnicity



Special Education



Grade: There were no significant differences.

Gender: TGD students were significantly more likely than the average middle school student to not go to school because they felt it would be unsafe at school or on the way to or from school.

Sexual Orientation: LGBTQ+ students were significantly more likely than heterosexual students to not go to school because they felt it would be unsafe at school or on the way to or from school.

Race: Black students were significantly more likely than the average middle school student to not go to school because they felt it would be unsafe at school or on the way to or from school.

Ethnicity: There were no significant differences.

Special Education: Students receiving special education services were significantly more likely than students not receiving special education services to not go to school because they felt it would be unsafe at school or on the way to or from school.

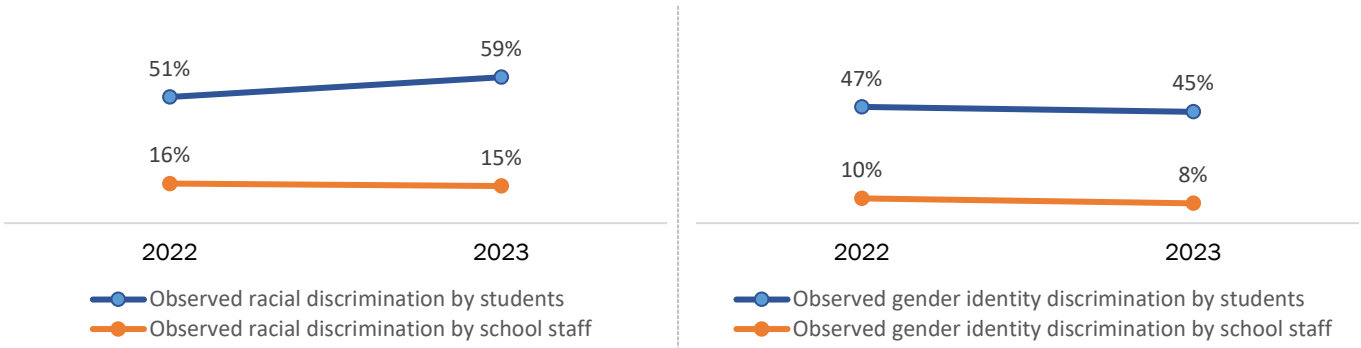
Q: During the past 30 days, on how many days did you not go to school because you felt you would be unsafe at school or on your way to or from school?

Discrimination

Discrimination

OBSERVED DISCRIMINATION

Middle school students were asked if they had observed racial and gender-identity discrimination by students and teachers or school staff. Overall, 59% of students reported observing racial discrimination and 45% reported observing gender identity-based discrimination from another student. Furthermore, 15% of students reported observing racial discrimination and 8% reported observing gender identity-based discrimination from teachers or other school staff. *There is no statewide comparison data.*



Below is a breakdown of 2023 data by different demographic groups.

Grade: Students in 6th grade were significantly less likely than the average middle school student to have seen or heard racially discriminatory actions or language from school students or school staff, while students in 8th grade students were significantly more likely. Students in 8th grade were also significantly more likely than the average middle school student or to have seen or heard discriminatory actions or language from school students based on someone’s gender identity.

Gender: Female students were significantly more likely than the average middle school student to have seen or heard racially discriminatory actions or language from school students, and male students were significantly less likely. Male students were significantly less likely than the average middle school student to have seen or heard discriminatory actions or language from school students based on someone’s gender identity from school students, and TGD students were significantly more likely.

Sexual Orientation: LGBTQ+ students were significantly more likely than heterosexual students to have seen or heard racially discriminatory actions or language from school students, and to have seen or heard discriminatory actions or language from school students or school teachers or staff based on someone’s gender identity.

Race: Black students were significantly more likely than the average middle school student to have seen or heard racially discriminatory actions or language from school students and school staff. Asian students were significantly less likely than the average middle school student to have seen or heard discriminatory actions or language from school students based on someone’s gender identity.

Ethnicity: There were no significant differences.

Special Education: There were no significant differences.

- Q: Have you ever personally seen or heard racially discriminatory actions or language from school students?

Q: Have you ever personally seen or heard racially discriminatory actions or language from school teachers or staff?

Q: Have you ever personally seen or heard discriminatory actions or language from school students based on someone’s gender identity?

Q: Have you ever personally seen or heard discriminatory actions or language from school teachers or staff based on someone’s gender identity?

Discrimination

EXPERIENCED DISCRIMINATION

Middle school students were asked different ways in which they had experienced bad or unfair treatment in school in the past 12 months. Overall, 12% of high school students reported that they were sometimes, most of the time, or always treated badly or unfairly in school because of their race or ethnicity, 5% because of their gender identity, 5% because of their sexual orientation, and 5% because of their religion. *There is no statewide comparison data.*



Below is a breakdown of 2023 data by different demographic groups.

- Grade:** There were no significant differences.
- Gender:** TGD students were significantly more likely than the average middle school student to report experiencing discrimination because of their gender identity. Male students were significantly less likely than the average middle school student to report experiencing discrimination because of their gender identity.
- Sexual Orientation:** LGBTQ+ students were significantly more likely than heterosexual students to report experiencing discrimination because of their gender identity.
- Race:** Black students were significantly more likely than the average middle school student to report experiencing discrimination because of their race or ethnicity, and White students were significantly less likely.
- Ethnicity:** Hispanic/Latino students were significantly more likely than non-Hispanic/Latino students to report discrimination because of their race or ethnicity.
- Special Education:** There were no significant differences.

Q: During the past 12 months, how often have you felt that you were treated badly or unfairly in school because of your race or ethnicity?
Q: During the past 12 months, how often have you felt that you were treated badly or unfairly in school because of your gender identity?
Q: During the past 12 months, how often have you felt that you were treated badly or unfairly in school because of your sexual orientation?
Q: During the past 12 months, how often have you felt that you were treated badly or unfairly in school because of your religion?

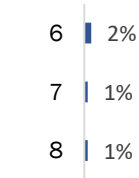
Violence-Related Behaviors and Experiences

Carried a Weapon

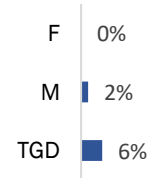
Overall, 1% of middle school students carried a weapon on school property during this school year. This was the first year this question was asked, so there is no trend data. *There is no statewide comparison data.*

The graphs below show a breakdown of 2023 data by different demographic groups.

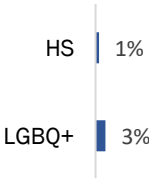
Grade



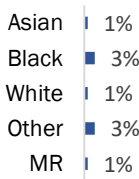
Gender



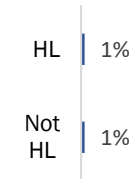
Sexual Orientation



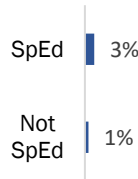
Race



Ethnicity



Special Education



Grade: There were no significant differences.

Gender: Female students were significantly less likely than the average middle school student to have carried a weapon such as a gun or knife on school property, and TGD students were significantly more likely.

Sexual Orientation: There were no significant differences.

Race: There were no significant differences.

Ethnicity: There were no significant differences.

Special Education: There were no significant differences.

Q: During this school year (since September), on how many days did you carry a weapon such as a gun or knife on school property?

Physical Fighting

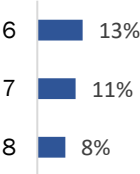
ON SCHOOL PROPERTY

Overall, 11% of middle school students were in a physical fight on school property in the past 12 months. *There is no statewide comparison data.*

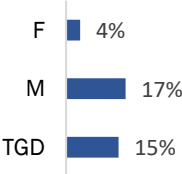


The graphs below show a breakdown of 2023 data by different demographic groups.

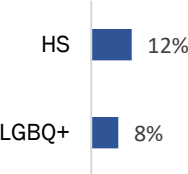
Grade



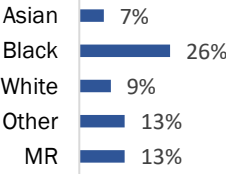
Gender



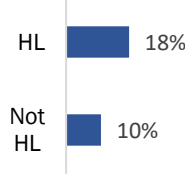
Sexual Orientation



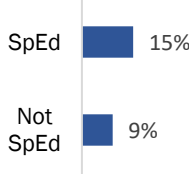
Race



Ethnicity



Special Education



Grade: There were no significant differences.

Gender: Female students were significantly less likely than the average middle school student to have been in a physical fight on school property in the past 12 months, and male students were significantly more likely.

Sexual Orientation: There were no significant differences.

Race: Asian students were significantly less likely than the average middle school student to have been in a physical fight on school property in the past 12 months, and Black students were significantly more likely.

Ethnicity: Hispanic/Latino students were significantly more likely than non-Hispanic/Latino students to have been in a physical fight on school property during the past 12 months.

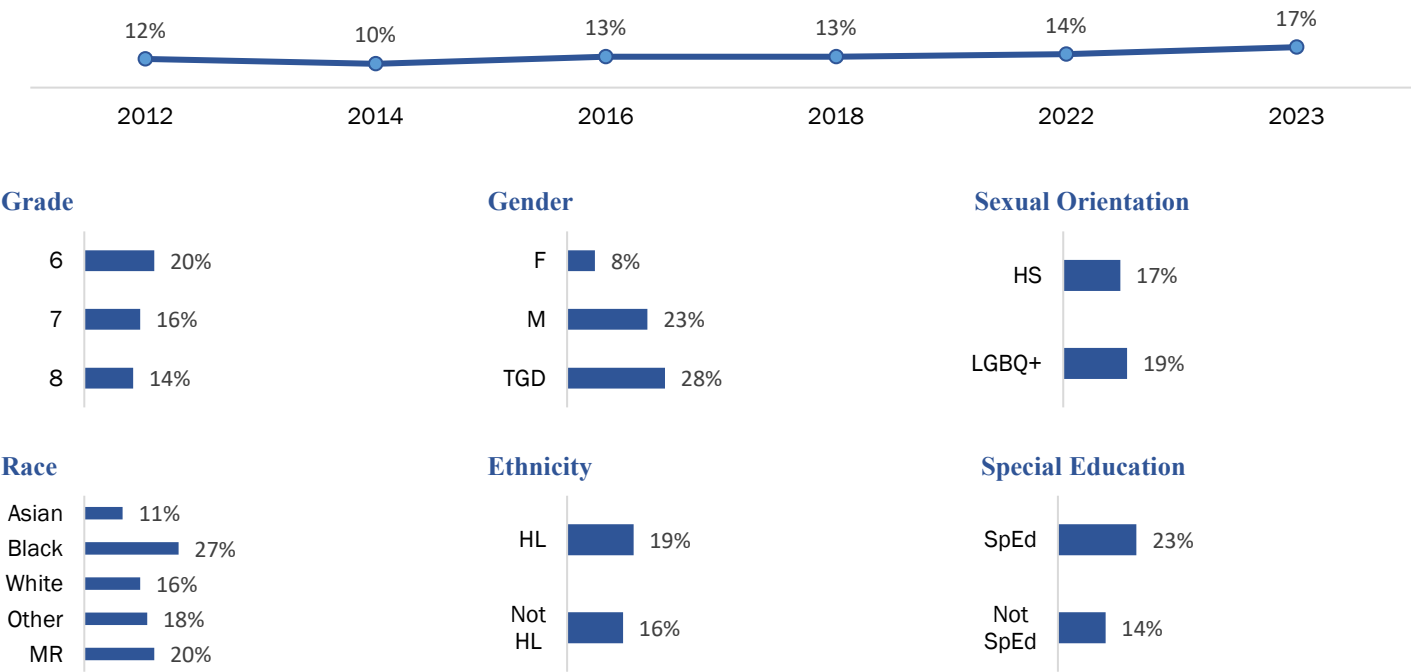
Special Education: Students receiving special education services were significantly more likely than students not receiving special education services to have been in a physical fight on school property during the past 12 months.

Q: During the past 12 months, how many times were you in a physical fight on school property?

Physical Fighting

NOT ON SCHOOL PROPERTY

Overall, 17% of middle school students were in a physical fight when they were not in school in the past 12 months. *There is no statewide comparison data.*



Grade: There were no significant differences.

Gender: Female students were significantly less likely than the average middle school student to have been in a physical fight when not in school during the past 12 months, and male and TGD students were significantly more likely.

Sexual Orientation: There were no significant differences.

Race: Asian students were significantly less likely than the average middle school student to have been in a physical fight when not in school during the past 12 months, and Black students were significantly more likely.

Ethnicity: There were no significant differences.

Special Education: Students receiving special education services were significantly more likely than students not receiving special education services to have been in a physical fight when not in school during the past 12 months.

Q: During the past 12 months, how many times were you in a physical fight when you were not in school?

Sexual & Dating Violence

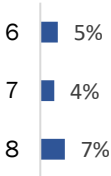
SEXUAL VIOLENCE

Overall, 5% of middle school students have experienced unwanted sexual contact or been forced to do sexual things that they did not want to. *There is no statewide comparison data.*

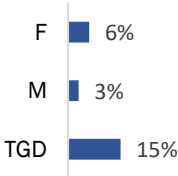


The graphs below show a breakdown of 2023 data by different demographic groups.

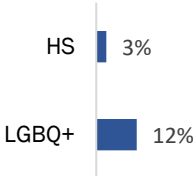
Grade



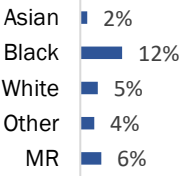
Gender



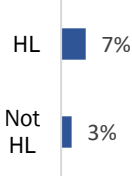
Sexual Orientation



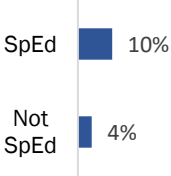
Race



Ethnicity



Special Education



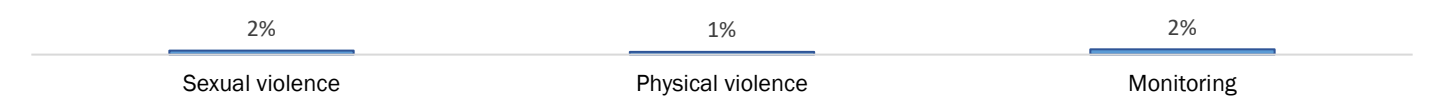
- Grade:** There were no significant differences.
- Gender:** Male students were significantly less likely than the average middle school student to have experienced sexual violence, and TGD students were significantly more likely.
- Sexual Orientation:** LGBTQ+ students were significantly more likely than heterosexual students to have experienced sexual violence.
- Race:** Asian students were significantly less likely than the average middle school student to have experienced sexual violence, and Black students were significantly more likely.
- Ethnicity:** Hispanic/Latino students were significantly more likely than non-Hispanic/Latino students to have experienced sexual violence.
- Special Education:** Students receiving special education services were significantly more likely than students not receiving special education services to have experienced sexual violence.

Q: Has anyone ever done sexual things to you or forced you to do sexual things that you did not want?

Sexual & Dating Violence

DATING VIOLENCE

Overall, 2% of middle school students have ever been hurt sexually by someone they were dating or going out with, 1% have been hurt physically, and 2% have been monitored or controlled. *There is no statewide comparison data.*



Below is a breakdown of 2023 data by different demographic groups.

- Grade:** There were no significant differences
- Gender:** There were no significant differences.
- Sexual Orientation:** LGBTQ+ students were significantly more likely than heterosexual students to have experience sexual dating violence, physical dating violence, and be monitored or controlled by someone they were dating.
- Race:** Asian students were significantly less likely than the average middle school student to experienced sexual dating violence.
- Ethnicity:** There were no significant differences.
- Special Education:** There were no significant differences.

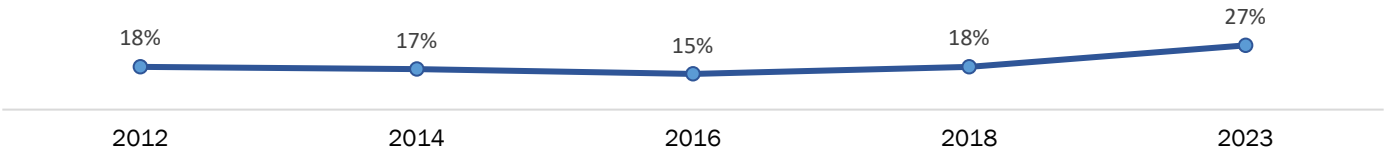
Q: Has someone you were dating or going out with ever hurt you physically on purpose?
Q: Has someone you were dating or going out with done sexual things to you or forced you to do sexual things you did not want?
Q: Has someone you were dating or going out with monitored your cell phone use, called or texted you multiple times a day to monitor your whereabouts, prevented you from doing things with friends, got angry if you were talking to someone else, or prevented you from going to school?

Bullying

Bullying

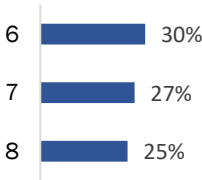
BULLYING IN SCHOOL

Overall, 27% of middle school students were bullied in school in the past 30 days. Students were not asked this question in 2022. *There is no statewide comparison data.*

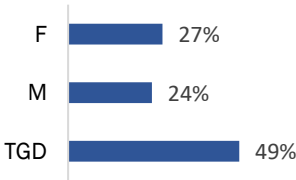


The graphs below show a breakdown of 2023 data by different demographic groups.

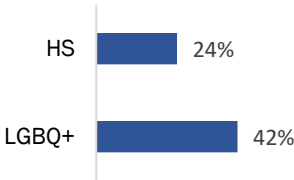
Grade



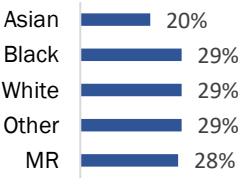
Gender



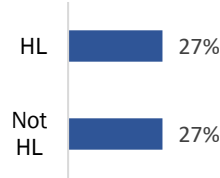
Sexual Orientation



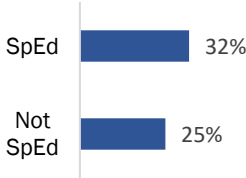
Race



Ethnicity



Special Education



- Grade:** There were no significant differences.
- Gender:** TGD students were significantly more likely than the average middle school student to have been bullied in school.
- Sexual Orientation:** LGBTQ+ students were significantly more likely than heterosexual students to have been bullied in school.
- Race:** Asian students were significantly less likely than the average middle school student to have been bullied in school.
- Ethnicity:** There were no significant differences.
- Special Education:** There were no significant differences.

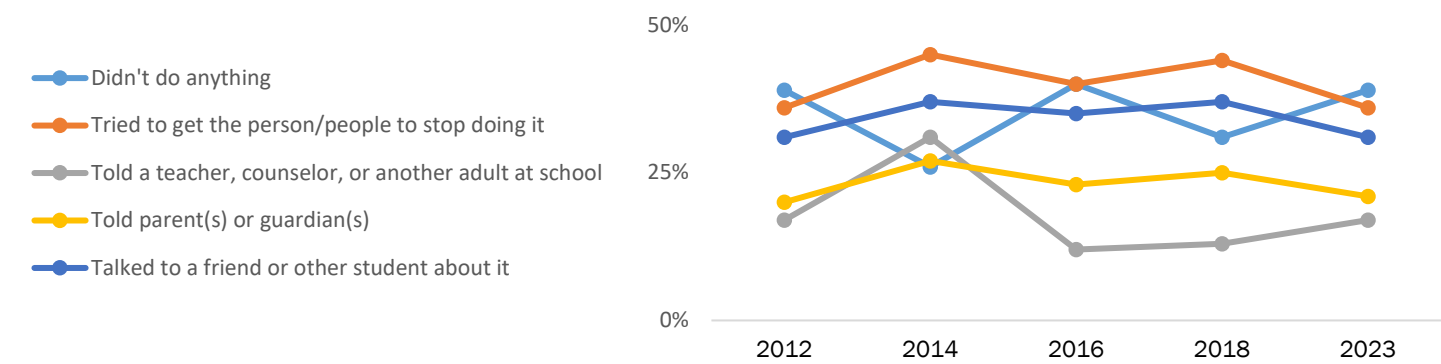
Q: During the past 30 days, how many times were you bullied when you were in school?

The 2023 YHS defined bullying as when one or more students tease, threaten, spread rumors about, hit, shove, or hurt another student over and over again. It is not bullying when two students of about the same strength or power argue or fight or tease each other in a friendly way. Electronic bullying is things such as someone spreading a rumor or something untrue about you online; someone sending you a threatening or aggressive message; someone posting an embarrassing picture of you online without your permission; someone taking a private message you sent them and forwarding it to someone else or posting it where others could see it.

Bullying

STUDENT REACTIONS TO BEING BULLIED IN SCHOOL

Middle school students who were reported being bullied in school in the past 30 days were asked about what they did the last time it happened. Students were most likely to not do anything about it (39%) and least likely to tell an adult (17% told a teacher, counselor, or other adult at school). *There is no statewide comparison data.*



Below is a breakdown of 2023 data by different demographic groups.

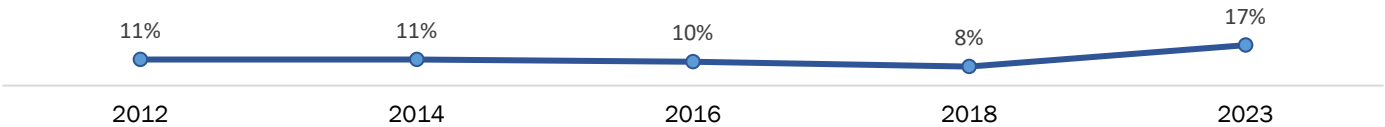
- Grade:** There were no significant differences.
- Gender:** Male students were significantly less likely to than the average middle school student talk to a friend or other student about the last time they were bullied in school.
- Sexual Orientation:** There were no significant differences.
- Race:** There were no significant differences.
- Ethnicity:** There were no significant differences.
- Special Education:** There were no significant differences.

Q: What did you do the last time you were bullied in school?

Bullying

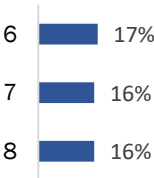
ELECTRONIC BULLYING

Overall, 17% of middle school students reported being electronically bullied in the past 30 days. Students were not asked this question in 2022. *There is no statewide comparison data.*

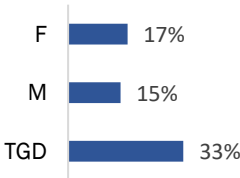


The graphs below show a breakdown of 2023 data by different demographic groups.

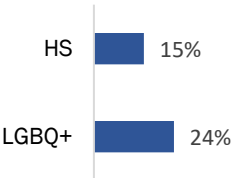
Grade



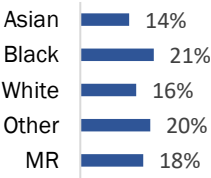
Gender



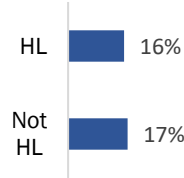
Sexual Orientation



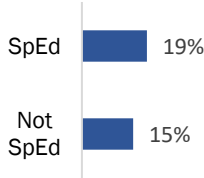
Race



Ethnicity



Special Education



Grade: There were no significant differences.

Gender: TGD students were significantly more likely than the average middle school student to have been bullied electronically.

Sexual Orientation: LGBTQ+ students were significantly more likely than heterosexual students to have been bullied electronically.

Race: There were no significant differences.

Ethnicity: There were no significant differences.

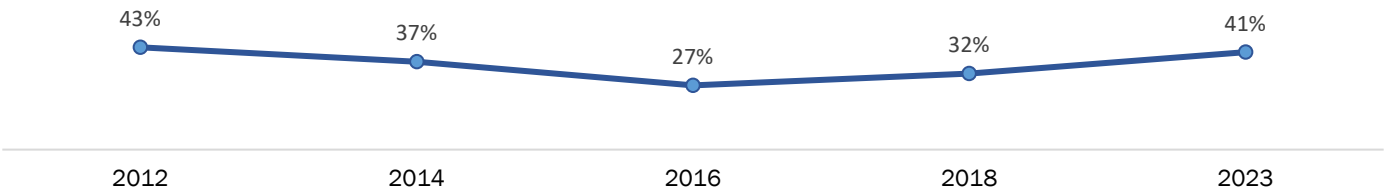
Special Education: There were no significant differences.

Q: During the past 30 days, how many times were you bullied electronically?

Bullying

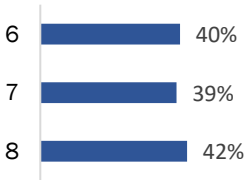
WITNESSED BULLYING IN SCHOOL

Overall, 41% of middle school students have seen someone bullied in school in the past 30 days. Students were not asked this question in 2022. *There is no statewide comparison data.*

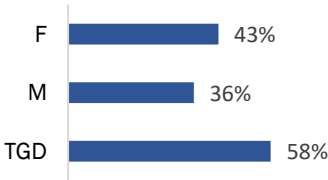


The graphs below show a breakdown of 2023 data by different demographic groups.

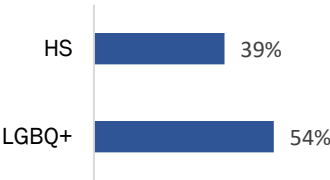
Grade



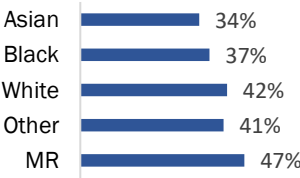
Gender



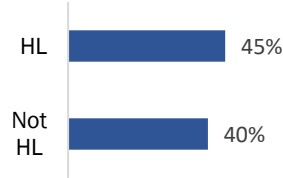
Sexual Orientation



Race



Ethnicity



Special Education



Grade: There were no significant differences.

Gender: Female and TGD students were significantly more likely than the average middle school student to have seen someone else bullied in school.

Sexual Orientation: LGBTQ+ students were significantly more likely than heterosexual students to have seen someone else bullied in school.

Race: Asian students were significantly less likely than the average middle school student to have seen someone else bullied in school.

Ethnicity: There were no significant differences.

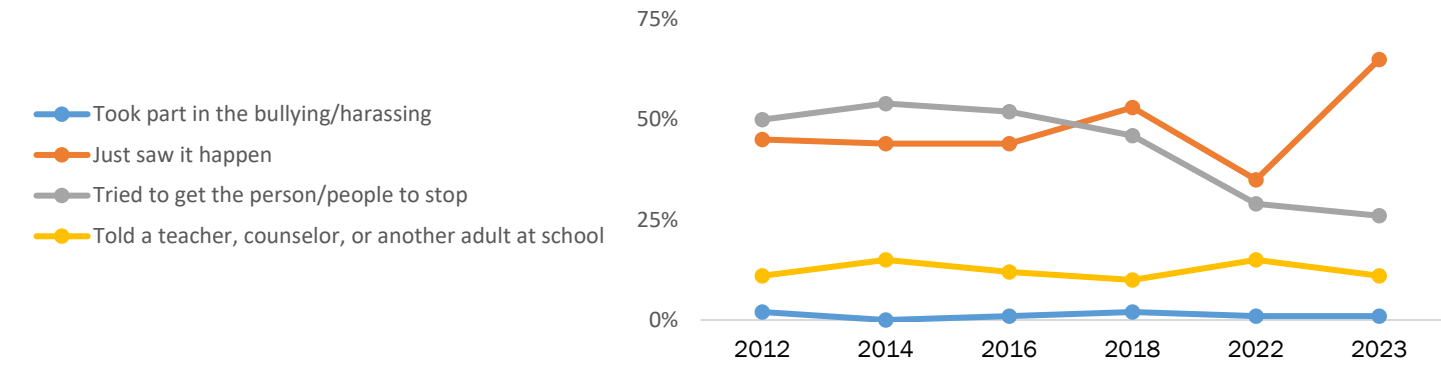
Special Education: There were no significant differences.

Q: During the past 30 days, how many times did you see someone else bullied in school?

Bullying

REACTIONS TO WITNESSING BULLYING IN SCHOOL

Middle school students who had seen someone bullied in school in the past 30 days were asked about what they did the last time it happened. Students were most likely to not do anything about it (65%) and least likely to take part in the bullying/harassing (1%). A little over a quarter of students (26%) tried to intervene and only 11% told an adult in the school. *There is no statewide comparison data.*



Below is a breakdown of 2023 data by different demographic groups.

Grade: There were no significant differences.

Gender: There were no significant differences.

Sexual Orientation: LGBTQ+ students were significantly less likely than heterosexual students to not do anything/just see it happen, and more likely to tell a teacher, counselor, or another adult at school the last time they saw someone else bullied at school.

Race: White students were significantly less likely than the average middle school student to take part in bullying/harassing the last time they saw someone else bullied at school. Asian students were significantly less likely than the average middle school student to tell a teacher or counselor the last time they saw someone else bullied in school.

Ethnicity: There were no significant differences.

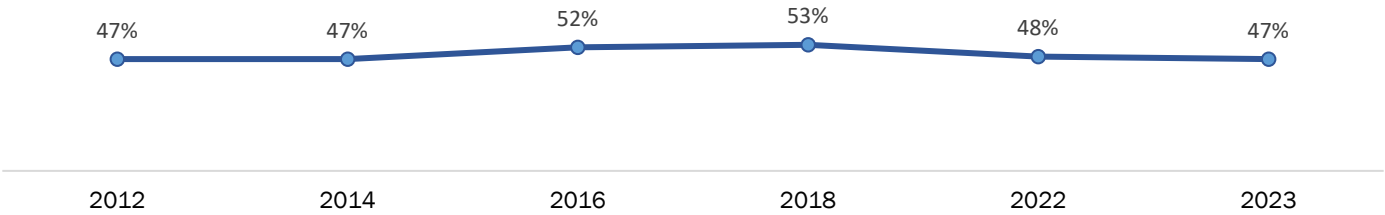
Special Education: There were no significant differences.

Q: What did you do the last time you saw someone else bullied in school?

Mental Health

Stress

Overall, 47% of middle school students described their life as somewhat or very stressful. *There is no statewide comparison data.*

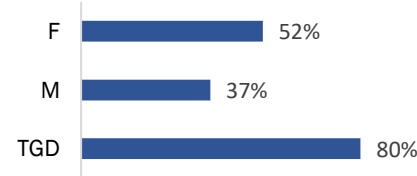


The graphs below show a breakdown of 2023 data by different demographic groups.

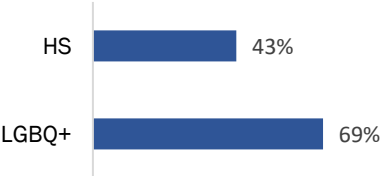
Grade



Gender



Sexual Orientation



Race



Ethnicity



Special Education

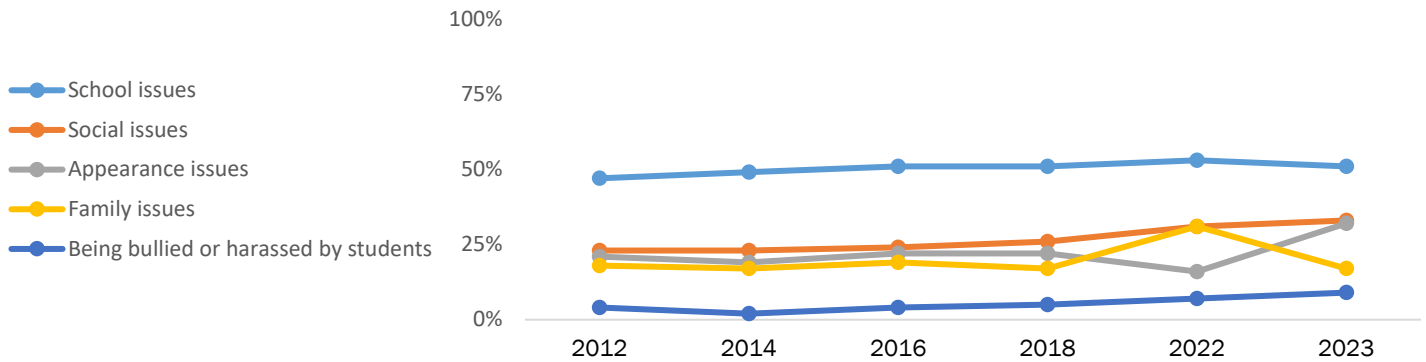


- Grade:** There were no significant differences.
- Gender:** Female and TGD students were significantly more likely than the average middle school student to describe their life as somewhat or very stressful, and male students were significantly less likely.
- Sexual Orientation:** LGBTQ+ students were significantly more likely than heterosexual students to describe their life as somewhat or very stressful.
- Race:** There were no significant differences.
- Ethnicity:** There were no significant differences.
- Special Education:** There were no significant differences.

Q: Overall, how stressful is your life?

Stress

Overall, middle school students were most likely to worry often or every day about school issues (51%), followed by social issues (33%), appearance issues (32%), family issues (17%), and being bullied or harassed (9%). *There is no statewide comparison data.*



Q: How often do you worry about school issues such as grades, homework, tests, etc.?

Q: How often do you worry about social issues such as friendships, dating, teasing, etc.?

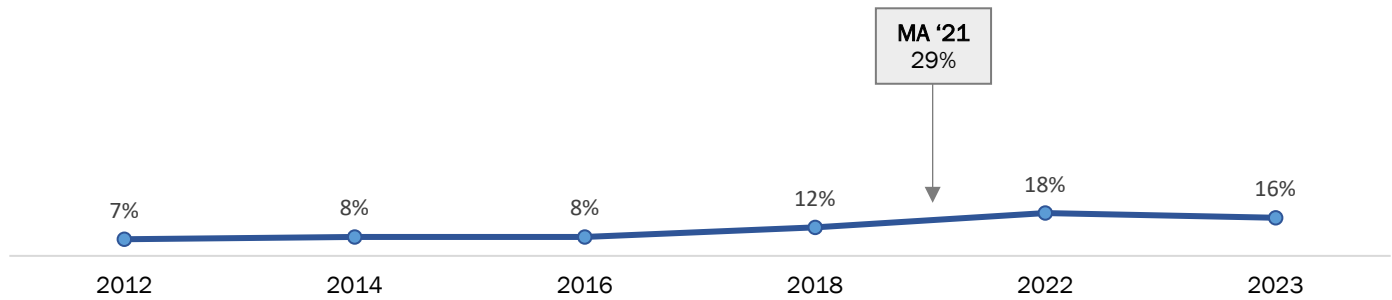
Q: How often do you worry about family issues such as your relationship with your parent(s), your family's financial situation, family health concerns, etc.?

Q: How often do you worry about appearance issues such as your weight, how you look, etc.?

Q: How often do you worry about being bullied or harassed by other students such as threatened, picked on, made to do something you don't want to do?

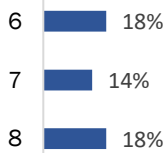
Feeling Sad or Hopeless

Overall, 16% of middle school students felt sad or hopeless almost every day for two or more weeks in a row that they stopped doing some of their usual activities (i.e., experienced depression) in the past 12 months.

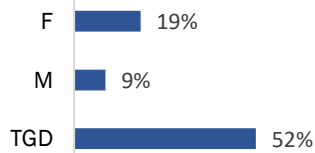


The graphs below show a breakdown of 2023 data by different demographic groups.

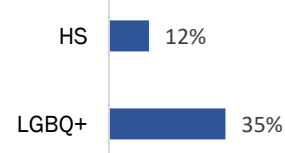
Grade



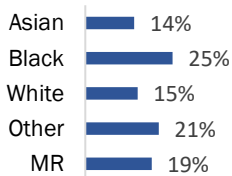
Gender



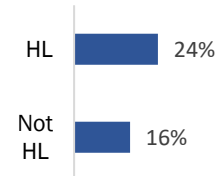
Sexual Orientation



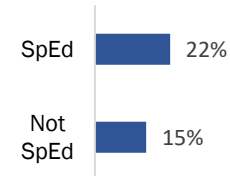
Race



Ethnicity



Special Education



Grade: There were no significant differences.

Gender: Male students were significantly less likely than the average middle school student to experience depression, and TGD students were significantly more likely.

Sexual Orientation: LGBQ+ students were significantly more likely than heterosexual students to experience depression.

Race: There were no significant differences.

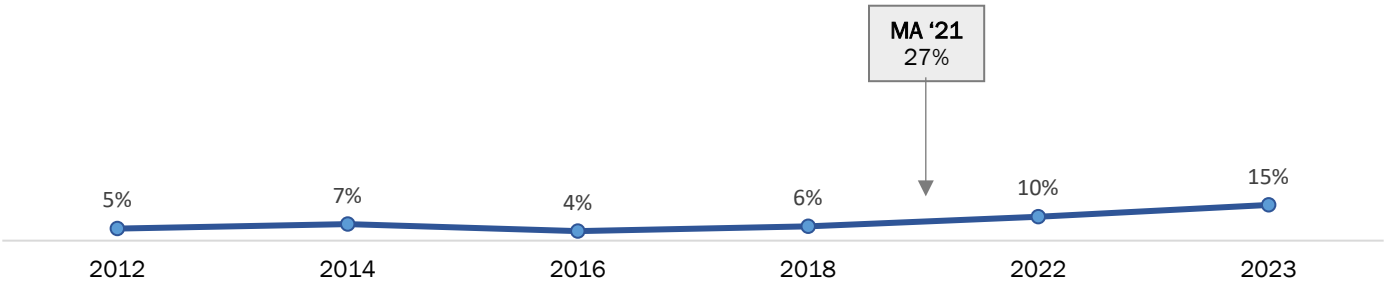
Ethnicity: Hispanic/Latino students were significantly more likely than non-Hispanic/Latino students to experience depression.

Special Education: Students receiving special education services were significantly more likely than students not receiving special education services to experience depression.

Q: During the past 12 months, did you ever feel so sad or hopeless almost every day for two or more weeks in a row that you stopped doing some usual activities?

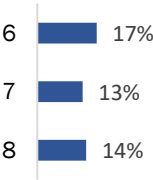
Self-Harm

Overall, 15% of middle school students hurt or injured themselves on purpose in the past 12 months.

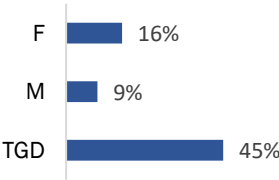


The graphs below show a breakdown of 2023 data by different demographic groups.

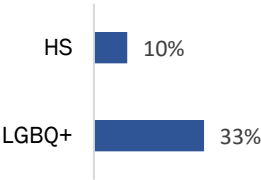
Grade



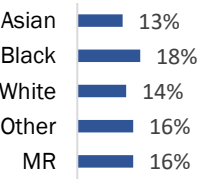
Gender



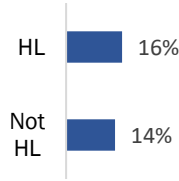
Sexual Orientation



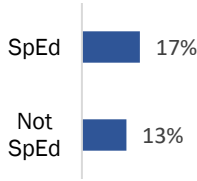
Race



Ethnicity



Special Education



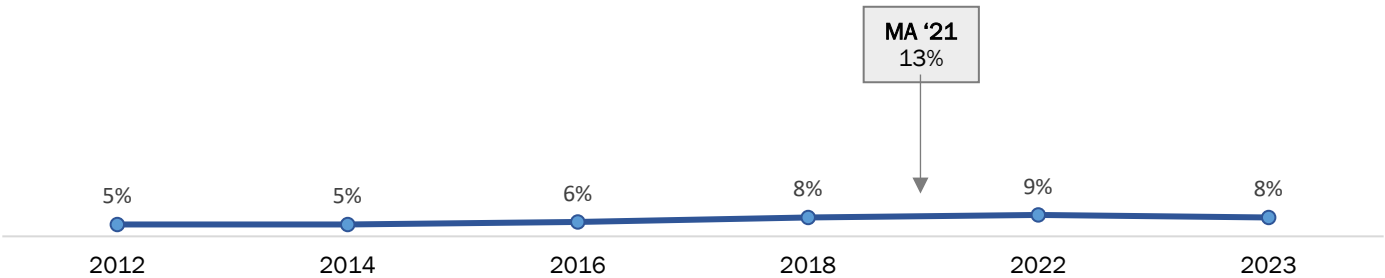
- Grade:** There were no significant differences.
- Gender:** TGD students were significantly more likely than the average middle school student to engage in self-harm, and male students were significantly less likely.
- Sexual Orientation:** LGBTQ+ students were significantly more likely than heterosexual students to engage in self-harm.
- Race:** There were no significant differences.
- Ethnicity:** There were no significant differences.
- Special Education:** There were no significant differences.

Q: During the past 12 months, how many times did you hurt or injure yourself on purpose?

Suicidal Ideation & Suicide

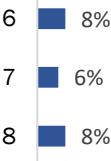
CONSIDERED ATTEMPTING SUICIDE

Overall, 8% of middle school students seriously considered attempting suicide during the past 12 months.

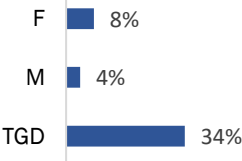


The graphs below show a breakdown of 2023 data by different demographic groups.

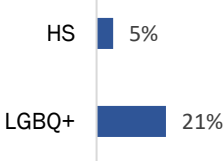
Grade



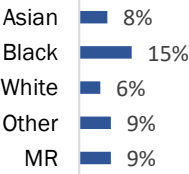
Gender



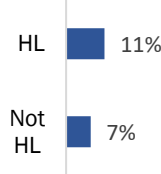
Sexual Orientation



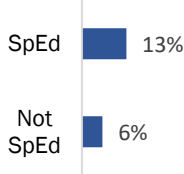
Race



Ethnicity



Special Education



Grade: There were no significant differences.

Gender: TGD students were significantly more likely than the average middle school student to seriously consider suicide, and male students were significantly less likely.

Sexual Orientation: LGBQ+ students were significantly more likely than heterosexual students to seriously consider suicide.

Race: Black students were significantly more likely than the average middle school student to seriously consider suicide.

Ethnicity: There were no significant differences.

Special Education: Students receiving special education services were significantly more likely than students not receiving special education services to seriously consider suicide.

Q: During the past 12 months, did you ever seriously consider attempting suicide?

Suicidal Ideation & Suicide

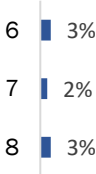
ATTEMPTED SUICIDE

Overall, 3% of middle school students have attempted suicide in the past 12 months. *There is no statewide comparison data.*

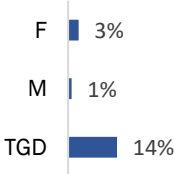


The graphs below show a breakdown of 2023 data by different demographic groups.

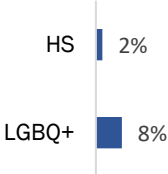
Grade



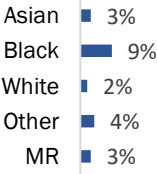
Gender



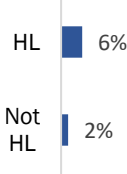
Sexual Orientation



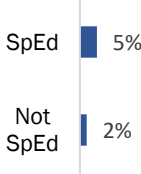
Race



Ethnicity



Special Education



Grade: There were no significant differences.

Gender: TGD students were significantly more likely than the average middle school student to have attempted suicide, and male students were significantly less likely.

Sexual Orientation: LGBTQ+ students were significantly more likely than heterosexual students to have attempted suicide.

Race: Black students were significantly more likely than the average middle school student to have attempted suicide.

Ethnicity: Hispanic/Latino students were significantly more likely than non-Hispanic/Latino students to have attempted suicide.

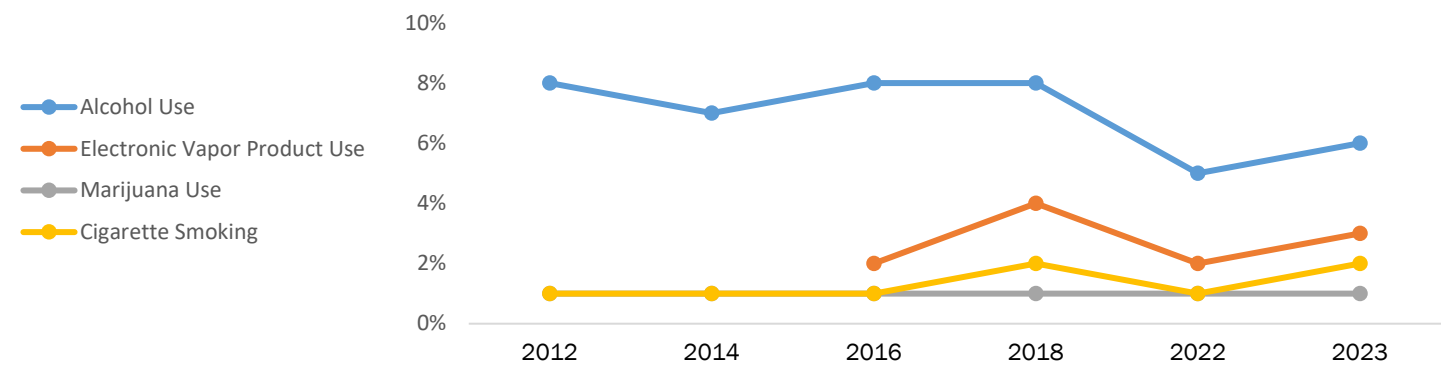
Special Education: There were no significant differences.

Q: During the past 12 months, how many times did you attempt suicide?

Substance Use

Lifetime Substance Use

Newton middle school students were asked if they had ever used a variety of substances. Overall, 6% report ever drinking alcohol, 3% report using electronic vapor products, 1% report using marijuana, and 2% report smoking cigarettes. *There is no statewide comparison data.*



Below is a breakdown of 2023 data by different demographic groups.

Grade: Students in 8th grade were significantly more likely than the average middle school student to have ever had a drink of alcohol or have ever used an electronic vapor product. Students in 6th grade were significantly less likely than the average middle school student to have ever used an electronic vapor product or tried smoking a cigarette.

Gender: TGD students were significantly more likely than the average middle school student to have ever had a drink of alcohol or ever tried marijuana.

Sexual Orientation: There were no significant differences.

Race: Asian students were significantly less likely than the average middle school student to have ever had a drink of alcohol, used electronic vapor products, or tried cigarette smoking. Black students were significantly more likely than the average middle school student to have ever used electronic vapor products.

Ethnicity: Hispanic/Latino students were significantly more likely than non-Hispanic/Latino students to have ever used electronic vapor products, marijuana, and cigarettes.

Special Education: Students receiving special education services were significantly more likely than students not receiving special education services to have ever had a drink of alcohol, used an electronic vapor product, or have tried cigarette smoking.

- Q: Have you ever had a drink of alcohol other than a few sips?

Q: Have you ever used an electronic vapor product?

Q: Have you ever tried marijuana?

Q: Have you ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs?

Lifetime Substance Use

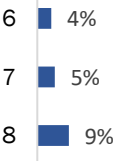
LIFETIME ALCOHOL USE

Overall, 6% of middle school students have ever drunk alcohol. *There is no statewide comparison data.*

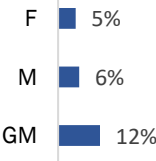


The graphs below show a breakdown of 2023 data by different demographic groups.

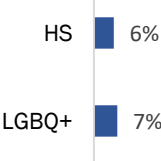
Grade



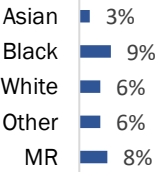
Gender



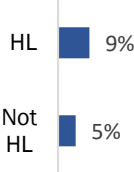
Sexual Orientation



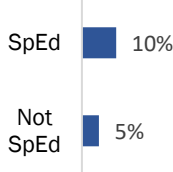
Race



Ethnicity



Special Education



Grade: Students in 8th grade were significantly more likely than the average middle school student to have ever had a drink of alcohol.

Gender: TGD students were significantly more likely than the average middle school student to have ever had a drink of alcohol.

Sexual Orientation: There were no significant differences.

Race: Asian students were significantly less likely than the average middle school student to have ever had a drink of alcohol.

Ethnicity: There were no significant differences.

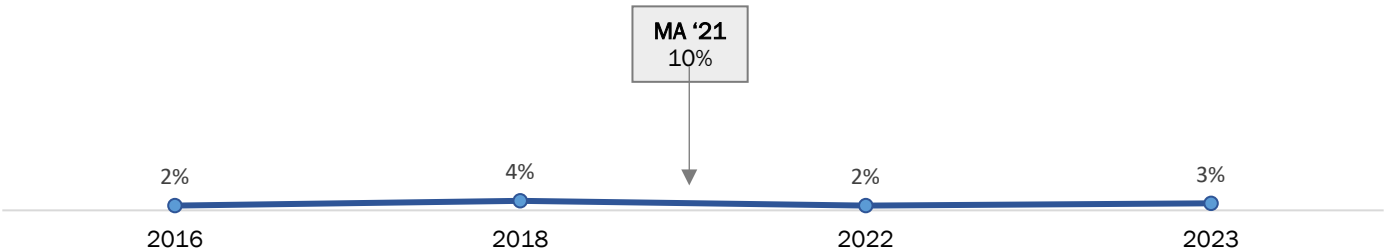
Special Education: Students receiving special education services were significantly more likely than students not receiving special education services to have ever drunk alcohol.

Q: Have you ever had a drink of alcohol other than a few sips?

Lifetime Substance Use

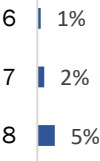
LIFETIME ELECTRONIC VAPOR PRODUCT USE

Overall, 3% of middle school students have ever used an electronic vapor product.

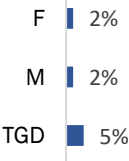


The graphs below show a breakdown of 2023 data by different demographic groups.

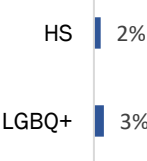
Grade



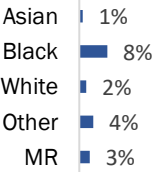
Gender



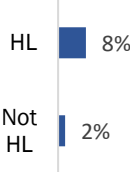
Sexual Orientation



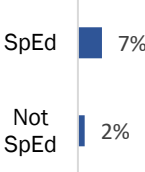
Race



Ethnicity



Special Education



Grade: Students in 8th grade were significantly more likely than the average middle school student to have ever used an electronic vapor product. and 6th grade students were significantly less likely.

Gender: There were no significant differences.

Sexual Orientation: There were no significant differences.

Race: Asian students were significantly less likely than the average middle school student to have ever used an electronic vapor product, and Black students were significantly more likely.

Ethnicity: Hispanic/Latino students were significantly more likely than non-Hispanic/Latino students to have ever used an electronic vapor product.

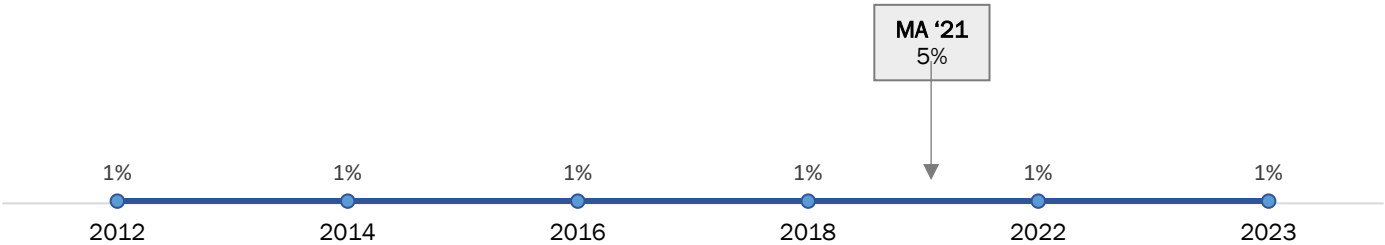
Special Education: Students receiving special education services were significantly more likely than students not receiving special education services to have ever used an electronic vapor product.

Q: Have you ever used an electronic vapor product?

Lifetime Substance Use

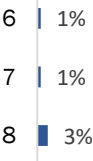
LIFETIME MARIJUANA USE

Overall, 1% of middle school students have ever used marijuana.

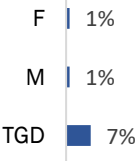


The graphs below show a breakdown of 2023 data by different demographic groups.

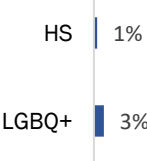
Grade



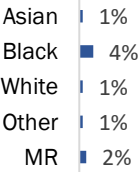
Gender



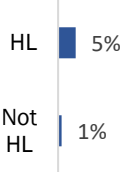
Sexual Orientation



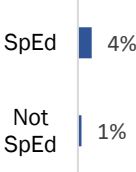
Race



Ethnicity



Special Education



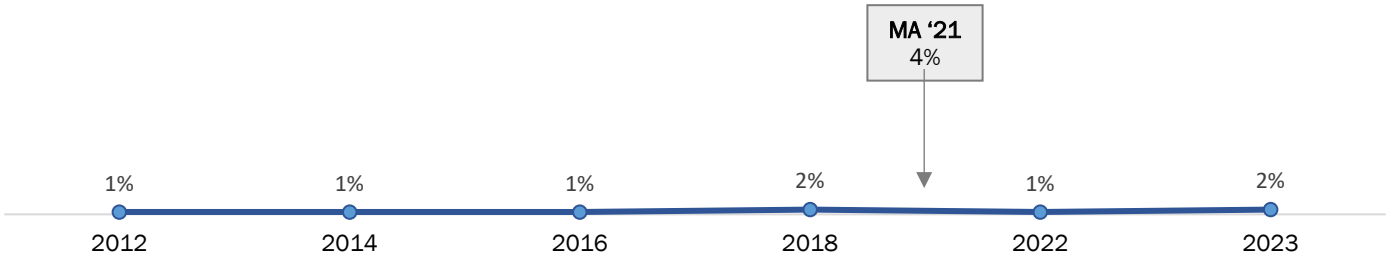
- Grade:** There were no significant differences.
- Gender:** TGD students were significantly more likely than the average middle school student to have ever used marijuana.
- Sexual Orientation:** There were no significant differences.
- Race:** There were no significant differences.
- Ethnicity:** Hispanic/Latino students were significantly more likely than non-Hispanic/Latino students to have ever used marijuana.
- Special Education:** There were no significant differences.

Q: Have you ever tried marijuana?

Lifetime Substance Use

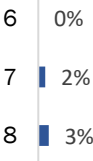
LIFETIME CIGARETTE SMOKING

Overall, 2% of middle school students have ever smoked a cigarette.

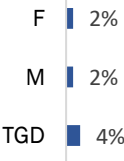


The graphs below show a breakdown of 2023 data by different demographic groups.

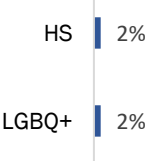
Grade



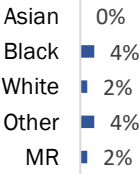
Gender



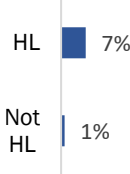
Sexual Orientation



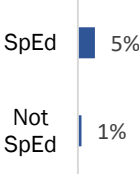
Race



Ethnicity



Special Education



Grade: Students in 6th grade were significantly less likely than the average middle school student to have ever tried cigarette smoking.

Gender: There were no significant differences.

Sexual Orientation: There were no significant differences.

Race: Asian students were significantly less likely than the average middle school student to have ever tried cigarette smoking.

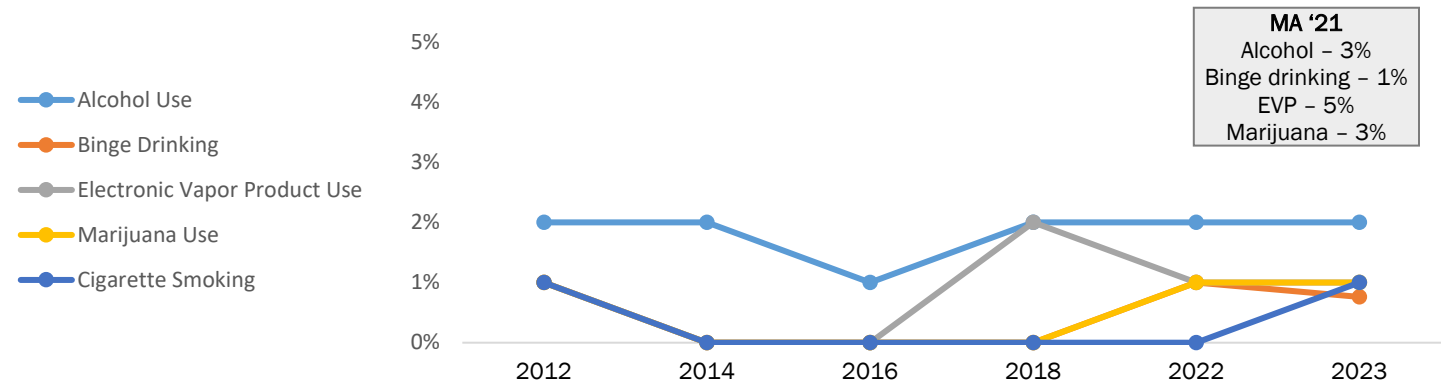
Ethnicity: Hispanic/Latino students were significantly more likely than non-Hispanic/Latino students to have ever tried cigarette smoking.

Special Education: Students receiving special education services were significantly more likely than students not receiving special education services to have ever tried cigarette smoking.

Q: Have you ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs?

Current Substance Use

Newton middle school students were asked if they had used a variety of substances in the past 30 days (currently). Two percent of middle school students reported using alcohol; one percent of students reported all other current substance use.



Below is a breakdown of 2023 data by different demographic groups.

Grade: Students in 6th grade were significantly less likely than the average middle school student to currently drink alcohol.

Gender: There were no significant differences.

Sexual Orientation: There were no significant differences.

Race: There were no significant differences.

Ethnicity: Hispanic/Latino students were significantly more likely than non-Hispanic/Latino students to currently drink alcohol, use an electronic vapor product, use marijuana, or smoke cigarettes.

Special Education: Students receiving special education services were significantly more likely than students not receiving special education services to currently drink alcohol, binge drink alcohol, use an electronic vapor product, or use marijuana.

- Q: During the past 30 days, on how many days did you have at least one drink of alcohol?

Q: During the past 30 days, on how many days did you have 5 or more drinks of alcohol in a row or within a couple of hours?

Q: During the past 30 days, on how many days did you use an electronic vapor product?

Q: During the past 30 days, how many times did you use marijuana?

Q: During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes?

Consequences of Substance Use

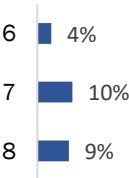
TROUBLE WITH PARENTS

Among middle school students who have ever used substances, 9% have gotten into trouble with their parents for using substances in the past 12 months. *There is no statewide comparison data.*

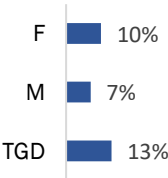


The graphs below show a breakdown of 2023 data by different demographic groups.

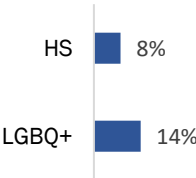
Grade



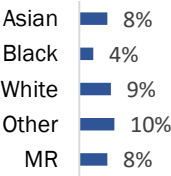
Gender



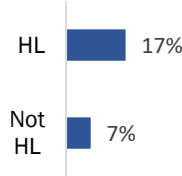
Sexual Orientation



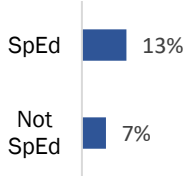
Race



Ethnicity



Special Education



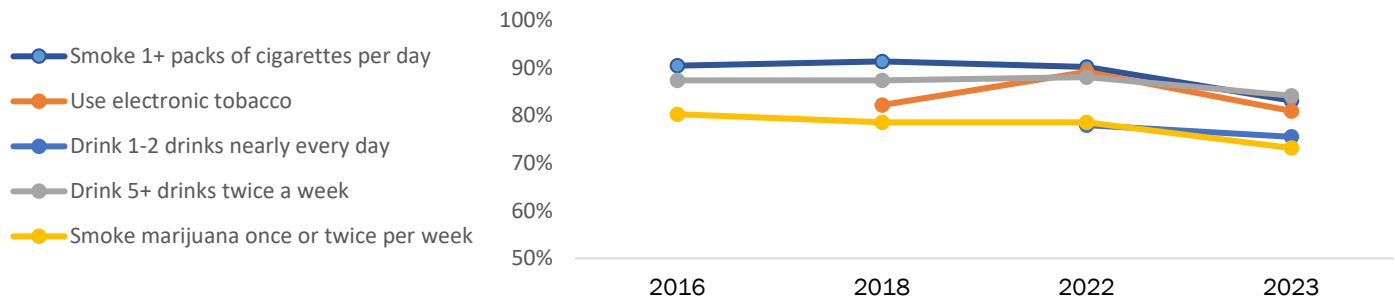
- Grade:** There were no significant differences.
- Gender:** There were no significant differences.
- Sexual Orientation:** There were no significant differences.
- Race:** There were no significant differences.
- Ethnicity:** There were no significant differences.
- Special Education:** There were no significant differences.

Q: During the past 12 months, have you gotten into trouble with your parents because of your using alcohol or other drugs?

Perceptions About Substance Use

PERCEIVED RISK OF HARM

Overall, middle school students and drinking 5 or more drinks of alcohol twice a week as having the most harm (84%). Seventy-three percent of students perceived smoking marijuana once or twice a week to have the least risk of harm (73% reported it to have moderate risk or great risk), followed by drinking 1 to 2 drinks nearly every day (76%), using electronic vapor products (81%), smoking one or more packs of cigarettes per day (83%), and drinking five or more drinks of alcohol twice a week (84%). *There is no statewide comparison data.*



Below a breakdown of 2023 data by different demographic groups.

Grade: There were no significant differences.

Gender: There were no significant differences.

Sexual Orientation: There were no significant differences.

Race: Black students were significantly less likely than the average middle school student to think there is a moderate to great risk of smoking 1 or more pack of cigarettes per day, using electronic tobacco, or smoking marijuana once or twice a week. Asian students were more likely than the average middle school student to think there is a moderate to great risk of drink 1 or 2 drinks of alcohol nearly every day or smoking marijuana once or twice a week.

Ethnicity: Hispanic/Latino students were significantly less likely than non-Hispanic/Latino students to think there is a moderate to great risk of smoking 1 or more pack of cigarettes per day, using electronic tobacco, drinking 1 or 2 drinks of alcohol nearly every day, drinking 5 or more drinks of alcohol twice a week, smoking marijuana once or twice a week, or using prescription drugs that are not prescribed to them.

Special Education: Students receiving special education services were significantly less likely than students not receiving special education services to think there is a moderate to great risk of smoking 1 or more pack of cigarettes per day, using electronic tobacco, drinking 1 or 2 drinks of alcohol nearly every day, drinking 5 or more drinks of alcohol twice a week, smoking marijuana once or twice a week, or using prescription drugs that are not prescribed to them.

Q: How much do you think people risk harming themselves if they smoke 1 or more packs of cigarettes per day?
 Q: How much do you think people risk harming themselves if they use electronic tobacco?
 Q: How much do you think people risk harming themselves if they drink 1 or 2 drinks of alcohol nearly every day?
 Q: How much do you think people risk harming themselves if they drink 5 or more drinks of alcohol twice a week?
 Q: How much do you think people risk harming themselves if they smoke marijuana once or twice a week?
 Q: How much do you think people risk harming themselves if they use prescription drugs that are not prescribed to them?

Sexual Behaviors

Sexual Behaviors

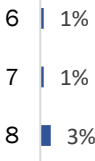
EVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE

Overall, 2% of middle school students have ever had sexual intercourse. *There is no statewide comparison data.*

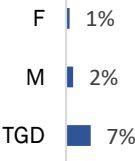


The graphs below show a breakdown of 2023 data by different demographic groups.

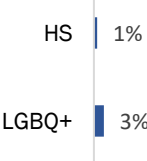
Grade



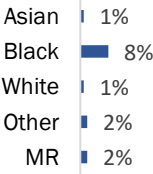
Gender



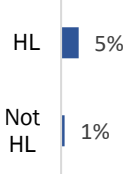
Sexual Orientation



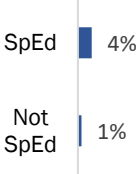
Race



Ethnicity



Special Education



- Grade:** There were no significant differences.
- Gender:** TGD students were significantly more likely than the average middle school student to have had sexual intercourse.
- Sexual Orientation:** There were no significant differences.
- Race:** Black students were significantly more likely to have had sexual intercourse.
- Ethnicity:** Hispanic/Latino students were significantly more likely than non-Hispanic/Latino students to have had sexual intercourse.
- Special Education:** There were no significant differences.

Q: Have you ever had sexual intercourse?

Access to Support & Services

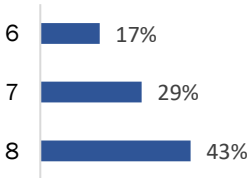
SEXUAL HEALTH SUPPORT

Overall, 30% of middle school students have an adult at school who can help them find sexual health services.
There is no statewide comparison data.

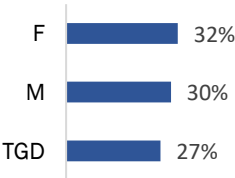


The graphs below show a breakdown of 2023 data by different demographic groups.

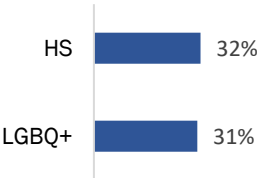
Grade



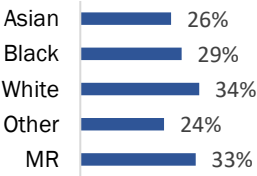
Gender



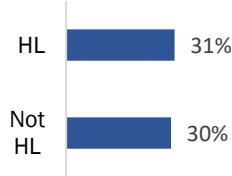
Sexual Orientation



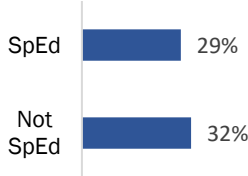
Race



Ethnicity



Special Education



Grade: Students in 6th grade were significantly less likely than the average middle school student to know an adult in school who can provide them sexual health support, and students in 8th grade were significantly more likely.

Gender: There were no significant differences.

Sexual Orientation: There were no significant differences.

Race: There were no significant differences.

Ethnicity: There were no significant differences.

Special Education: There were no significant differences.

Q: Is there an adult in your school who can help you find sexual health services such as HIV, STI and pregnancy testing, access to birth control, or support around your sexuality?

Weight, Nutrition, and Physical Activity

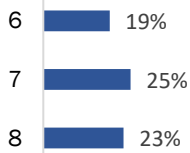
Perceptions of Weight

Overall, 22% of middle school students perceive themselves as slightly or very overweight. *There is no statewide comparison data.*

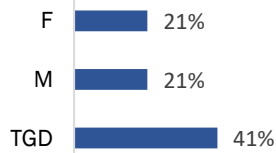


The graphs below show a breakdown of 2023 data by different demographic groups.

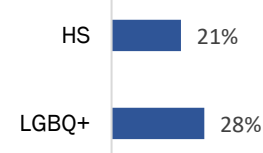
Grade



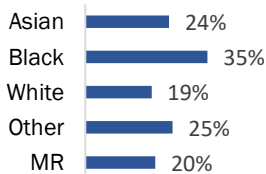
Gender



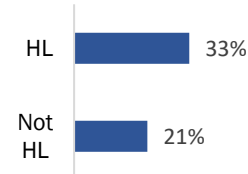
Sexual Orientation



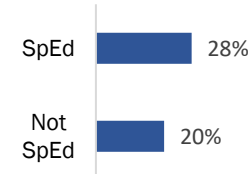
Race



Ethnicity



Special Education



Grade: There were no significant differences.

Gender: TGD students were significantly more likely than the average middle school student to perceive themselves as slightly or very overweight.

Sexual Orientation: LGBQ+ students were significantly more likely than heterosexual students to perceive themselves as slightly or very overweight.

Race: Black students were significantly more likely than the average middle school student to perceive themselves as slightly or very overweight.

Ethnicity: Hispanic/Latino students were significantly more likely than non-Hispanic/Latino students to perceive themselves as slightly or very overweight.

Special Education: Students receiving special education services were significantly more likely than students not receiving special education services to perceive themselves as slightly or very overweight.

Q: How do you describe your weight?

Perceptions of Weight

PERCEPTIONS OF WEIGHT & WEIGHT MODIFICATIONS

Overall, 22% of middle school students perceived themselves as underweight, 54% perceived themselves as about the right weight, and 22% perceived themselves as overweight. The chart below shows how students wanted to modify their weight when controlled for their perceived weight overall and by gender. Students who perceived themselves as underweight were most likely to want to gain weight (52%). Students who perceived themselves as about the right weight were most likely to want to stay the same weight or not do anything about their weight (70%). Students who perceived themselves as overweight were most likely to want to lose weight (75%). *There is no statewide comparison data.*

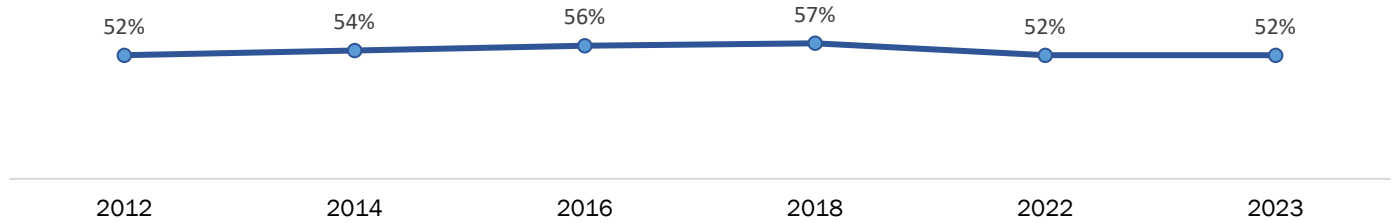
	Stay the Same Weight/Not do anything	Lose Weight	Gain Weight
Underweight	52%	5%	43%
Female	60%	6%	32%
Male	46%	4%	50%
TGD	45%	10%	45%
About right weight	70%	23%	7%
Female	69%	29%	1%
Male	72%	15%	13%
TGD	58%	31%	12%
Overweight	23%	75%	2%
Female	21%	78%	0%
Male	23%	74%	3%
TGD	32%	63%	5%

Q: How do you describe your weight?

Q: Which of the following are you trying to do about your weight?

Physical Activity

Overall, 52% of middle school students engaged in 60 minutes of physical activity on at least 5 of the past 7 days.
There is no statewide comparison data.

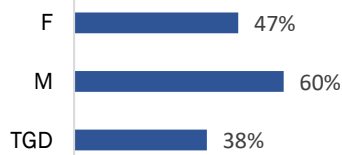


The graphs below show a breakdown of 2023 data by different demographic groups.

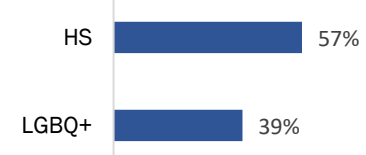
Grade



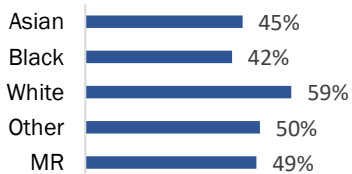
Gender



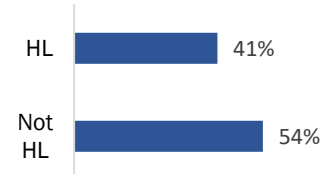
Sexual Orientation



Race



Ethnicity



Special Education



Grade: There were no significant differences.

Gender: Female and TGD students were significantly less likely than the average middle school student to be physically active on 5 of the past 7 days, and male students are significantly more likely.

Sexual Orientation: LGBQ+ students were significantly less likely than heterosexual students to be physically active on 5 of the past 7 days.

Race: Asian and Black students were significantly less likely than the average middle school student to be physically active on 5 of the past 7 days, and White students are significantly more likely.

Ethnicity: Non-Hispanic/Latino students were significantly more likely than non-Hispanic/Latino students to be physically active on 5 of the past 7 days.

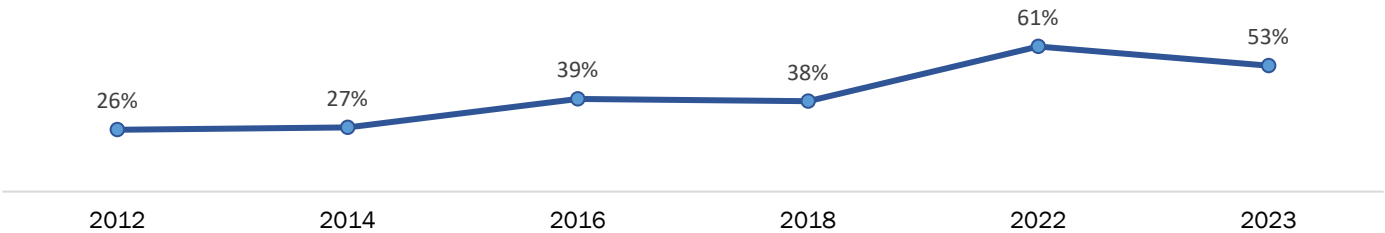
Special Education: There were no significant differences.

Q: During the past 7 days, on how many days were you physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes per day?

Physical Activity

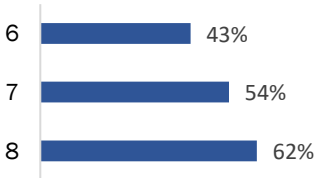
SCREEN TIME

Overall, 53% of middle school students engaged in 3 or more hours of screen time on an average school day. *There is no statewide comparison data.*



The graphs below show a breakdown of 2023 data by different demographic groups.

Grade



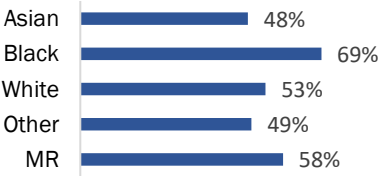
Gender



Sexual Orientation



Race



Ethnicity



Special Education



Grade: Students in 8th grade were significantly more likely than the average middle school student to engage in 3 or more hours of screen time a day, and students in 6th grade were significantly less likely.

Gender: TGD students were significantly more likely than the average middle school student to engage in 3 or more hours of screen time a day.

Sexual Orientation: There were no significant differences.

Race: Black students were significantly more likely than the average middle school student to engage in 3 or more hours of screen time a day.

Ethnicity: Non-Hispanic/Latino students were significantly less likely than non-Hispanic/Latino students to engage in 3 or more hours of screen time a day.

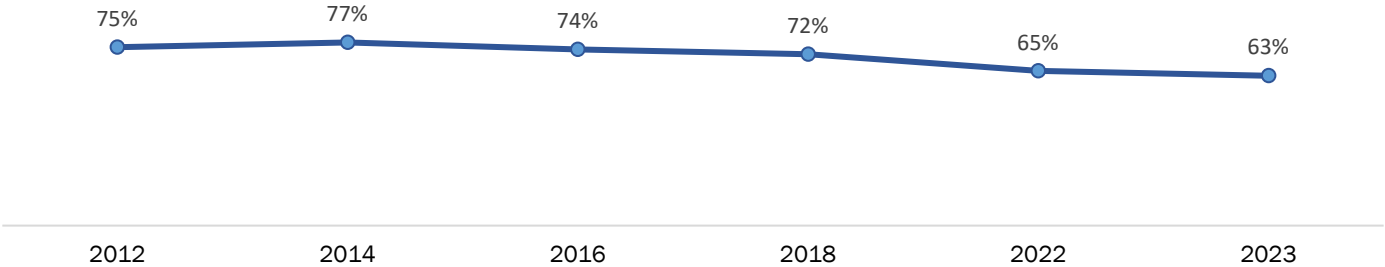
Special Education: There were no significant differences.

Q: On an average school day, how many hours do you spend in front of a TV or on a computer, smartphone, or other electronic device doing things other than schoolwork?

Nutrition

EATING BREAKFAST

Overall, 63% of middle school students ate breakfast on 6 of the past 7 days. *There is no statewide comparison data.*

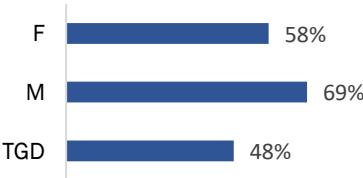


The graphs below show a breakdown of 2023 data by different demographic groups.

Grade



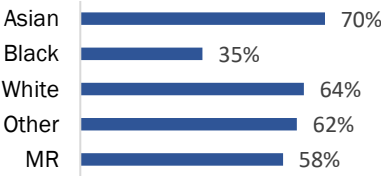
Gender



Sexual Orientation



Race



Ethnicity



Special Education



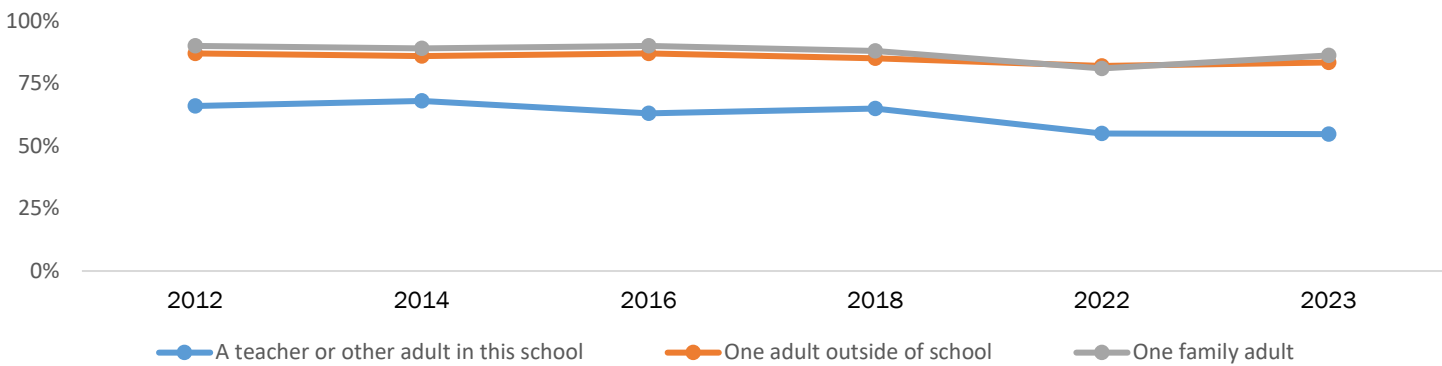
- Grade:** There were no significant differences.
- Gender:** Male students were significantly more likely than the average middle school student to eat breakfast on 6 of the past 7 days. Female and TGD students are significantly less likely to eat breakfast on 6 of the past 7 days.
- Sexual Orientation:** LGBQ+ students were significantly less likely than heterosexual students to eat breakfast on 6 of the past 7 days.
- Race:** Asian students were significantly more likely than the average middle school student to eat breakfast on 6 of the past 7 days, and Black students were significantly less likely.
- Ethnicity:** There were no significant differences.
- Special Education:** There were no significant differences.

Q: On how many of the past 7 days did you eat breakfast?

Youth Assets & Other Protective Factors

Adult Connectedness

Overall, when asked about adults whom they could talk to about a problem, 55% of middle students reported having at least one teacher or other adult in this school, 83% reported having at least one adult outside of school, and 86% reported having at least one family adult. *There is no statewide comparison data.*



Below is a breakdown of 2023 data by different demographic groups.

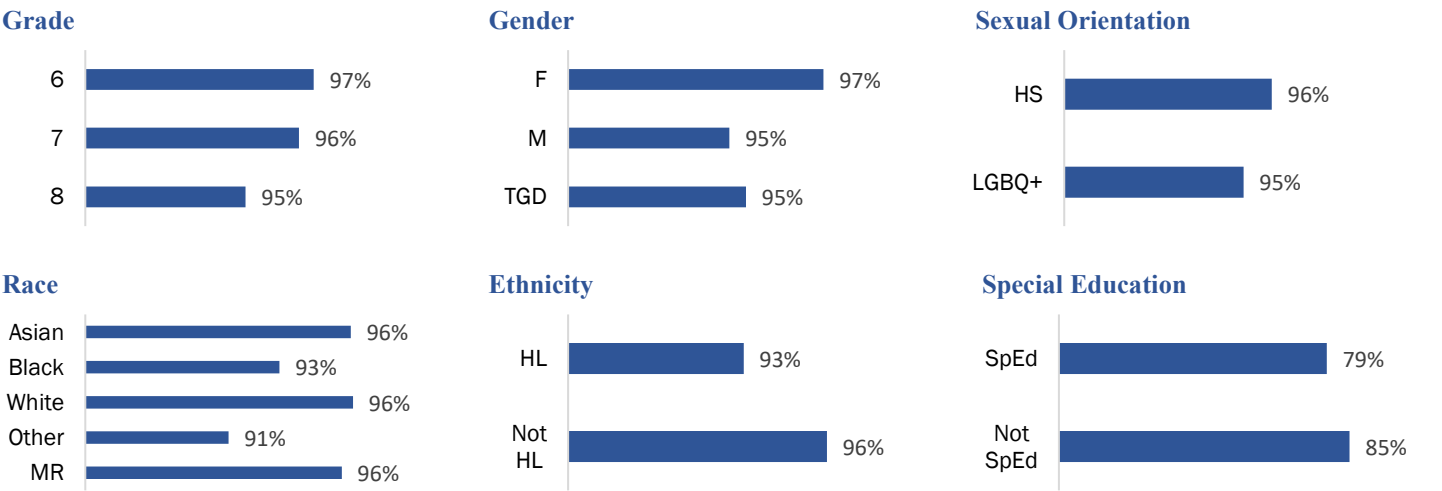
- Grade:** There were no significant differences.
- Gender:** TGD students were significantly less likely than the average middle school student to have a teacher or adult in their school, adult outside of school, or adult in their family that they could talk to if they have a problem. Male students were significantly more likely than the average middle school student to have a teacher or adult in their school, adult outside of school, or adult in their family that they could talk to if they have a problem.
- Sexual Orientation:** LGBTQ+ students were significantly less likely than heterosexual students to have a teacher or adult in their school, adult outside of school, or adult in their family that they could talk to if they have a problem.
- Race:** White students were significantly more likely than the average middle school student to report having at least one adult outside of school that they can talk to if they have a problem.
- Ethnicity:** There were no significant differences.
- Special Education:** Students receiving special education services were significantly less likely than students not receiving special education services to report having at least one adult outside of school that they can talk to if they have a problem.

Q: Is there at least one teacher or other adult in this school that you can talk to if you have a problem?
Q: Is there at least one adult outside of school that you can talk to if you have a problem?
Q: Is there at least one adult in your family that you can talk to if you have a problem?

Adult Connectedness

Overall, 96% of middle school student reported that their parents or other adults in their family know where they are going or with whom they will be most of the time or always. This was the first year this question was asked, so there is no trend data. *There is no statewide comparison data.*

The graphs below show a breakdown of 2023 data by different demographic groups.



Grade: There were no significant differences.

Gender: There were no significant differences.

Sexual Orientation: There were no significant differences.

Race: Other race students were significantly less likely than the average middle school student to report that their parents or other adults in their family know where they are going or with whom they will be most of the time or always.

Ethnicity: There were no significant differences.

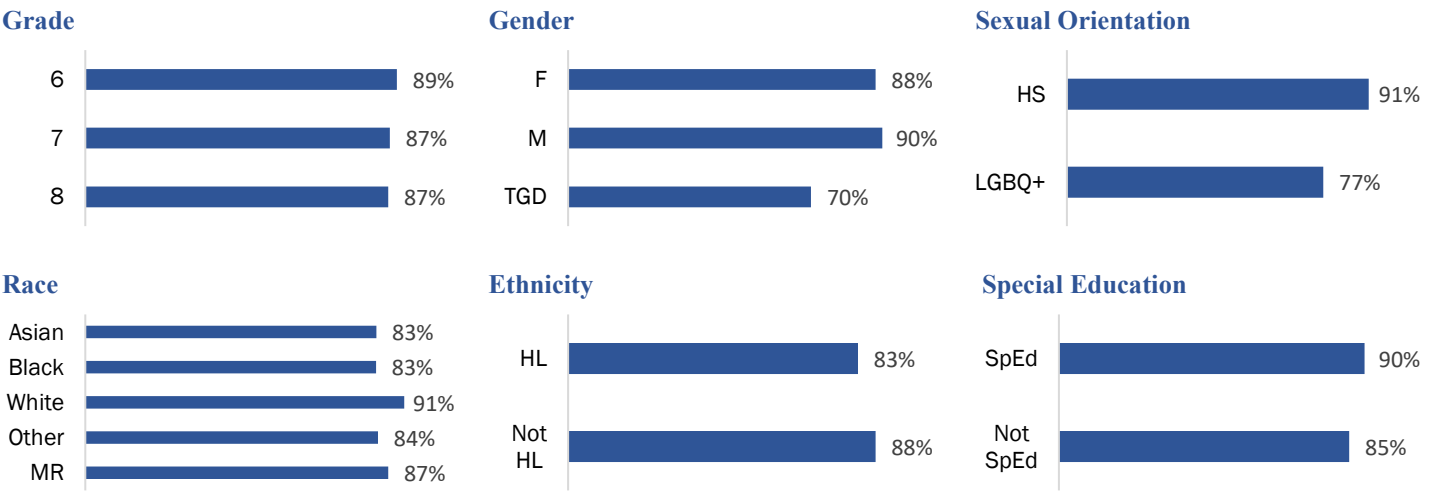
Special Education: Students receiving special education services were significantly less likely than students not receiving special education services to report that their parents or other adults in their family know where they are going or with whom they will be most of the time or always.

Q: How often do your parents or other adults in your family know where you are going or with whom you will be?

Adult Connectedness

Overall, 88% of middle school student felt that their family or caregivers supported their interests and things that they care about. This was the first year this question was asked, so there is no trend data. *There is no statewide comparison data.*

The graphs below show a breakdown of 2023 data by different demographic groups.



Grade: There were no significant differences.

Gender: TGD students were significantly less likely than the average middle school student to feel that their family/caregiver(s) supported their interests and things they care about quite a bit or a lot.

Sexual Orientation: LGBQ+ students were significantly less likely than heterosexual students to feel that their family/caregiver(s) supported their interests and things they care about quite a bit or a lot.

Race: There were no significant differences.

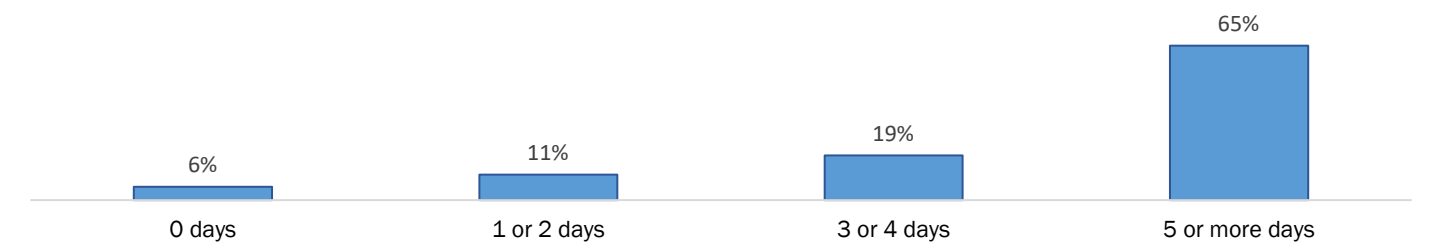
Ethnicity: There were no significant differences.

Special Education: There were no significant differences.

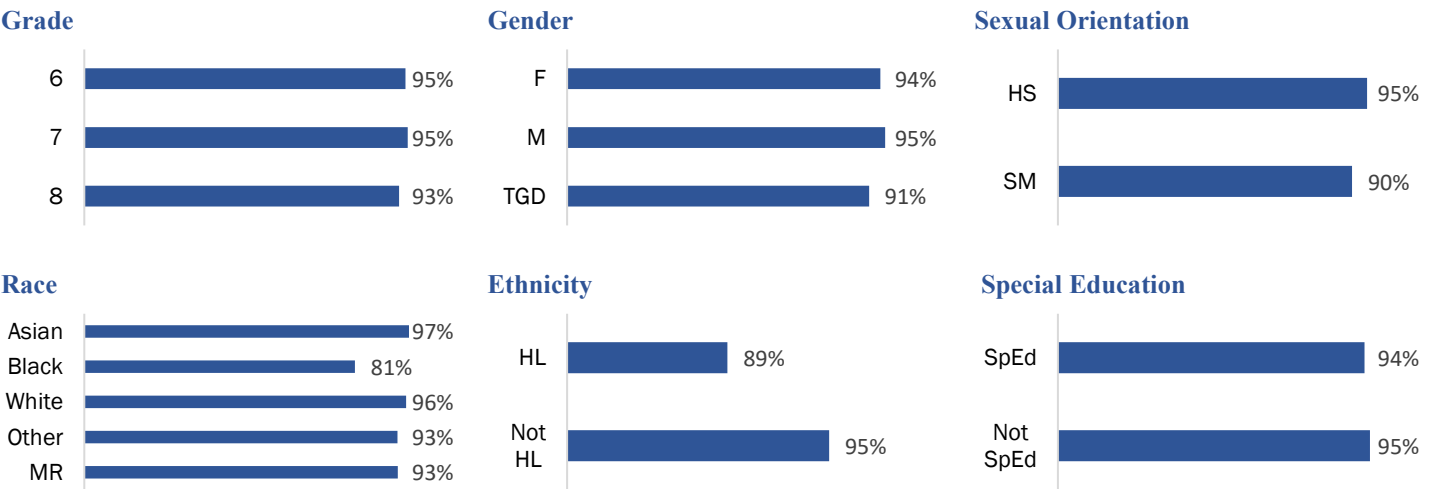
Q: Do you feel that your family/caregiver(s) support your interests and things that you care about?

Family Connectedness

Overall, 94% of middle school student sat down to dinner with their family on 1 or more of the past 7 days. This was the first year this question was asked, so there is no trend data. Eighty-seven percent of Massachusetts middle school students reported sitting down to dinner with their family on 1 or more of the past 7 days (data not shown).



The graphs below show a breakdown of 2023 data for students who sat down to dinner with their family on 1 or more of the past 7 days by different demographic groups.



Grade: There were no significant differences.

Gender: There were no significant differences.

Sexual Orientation: LGBTQ+ students were significantly less likely than heterosexual students to sit down for dinner with their family for at least 1 day of the week.

Race: Black students were significantly less likely than the average middle school student to sit down for dinner with their family for at least 1 day of the week.

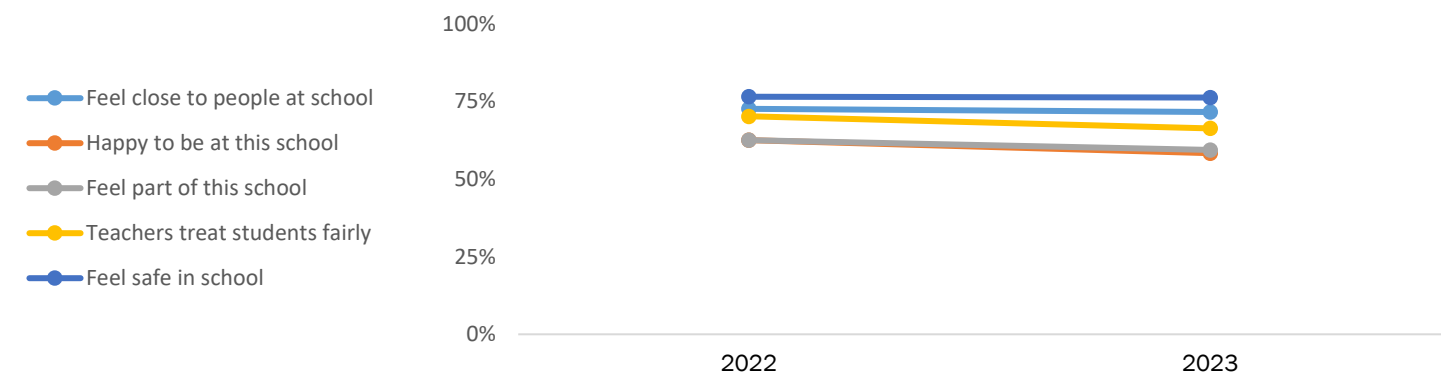
Ethnicity: Non-Hispanic/Latino students were significantly more likely than non-Hispanic/Latino students to sit down for dinner with their family for at least 1 day of the week.

Special Education: There were no significant differences.

Q: During the past 7 days, on how many days did you sit down to dinner with your family?

School Connectedness

Middle school students were asked a series of questions about their connectedness to people at school. Seventy-two percent reported that they feel close to people at this school, 58% were happy to be at this school, 59% felt like they are part of this school, 66% felt the teachers at this school treat students fairly, and 76% felt safe in their school. *There is no statewide comparison data.*



- Q: How much do you agree or disagree that you feel close to people at this school?

Q: How much do you agree or disagree that you are happy to be at this school?

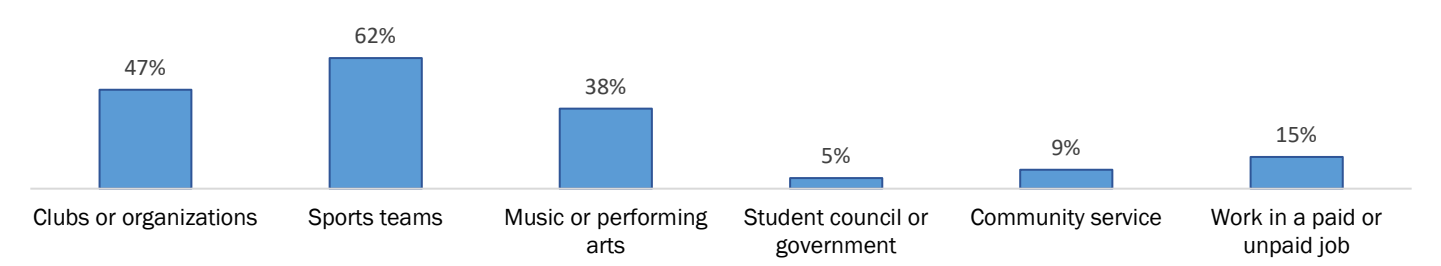
Q: How much do you agree or disagree that you feel like I am part of this school?

Q: How much do you agree or disagree that the teachers at this school treat students fairly?

Q: How much do you agree or disagree that you feel safe in my school?

Participation in Extracurricular Activities

Overall, 85% of middle school students reported that they participated in the extracurricular activities included in the graph below during the past 12 months. *There is no statewide comparison data.*



Below is a breakdown of 2023 data by different demographic groups.

Grade: Students in 8th grade were significantly less likely than the average middle school student to participate in music or performing arts. Students in 6th grade were significantly less likely to work in a job, and students in 8th grade were significantly more likely.

Gender: TGD students were significantly more likely than the average middle school student to participate in clubs or organizations. TGD students were significantly less likely to participate on sports teams. Female and TGD students were significantly more likely than the average middle school student to participate in music or performing arts, and male students were significantly less likely.

Sexual Orientation: LGBTQ+ students were significantly more likely than heterosexual students to participate in clubs or organizations, music or performing arts, and student council or government. LGBTQ+ students were significantly less likely than heterosexual students to participate on sports teams.

Race: Black students and students of another race were significantly less likely than the average middle school student to participate on sports teams. Asian students and students of another race were significantly less likely than the average middle school student to participate on sports teams, and White students were significantly more likely. Asian students were significantly more likely than the average middle school student to participate in music and performing arts, and Black students, students of another race, and Multi-Racial students were significantly less likely. Students of another race were significantly less likely than the average middle school student to participate in community service. Asian and Black students were significantly less likely to work in a job, and White students were significantly more likely.

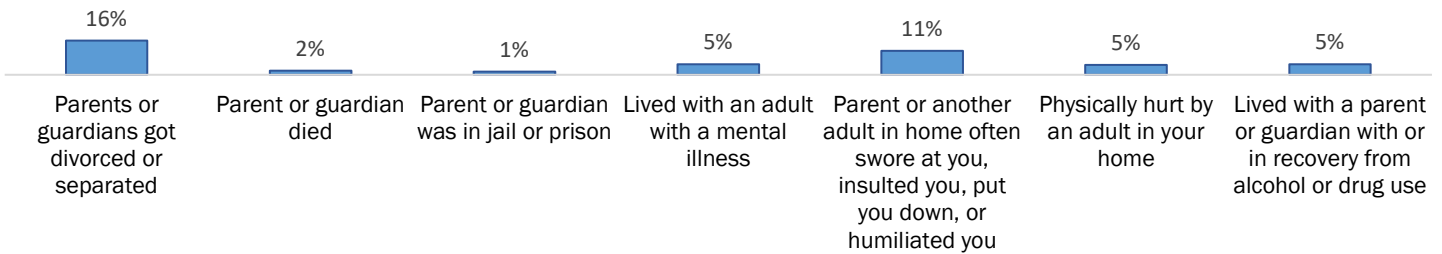
Ethnicity: Hispanic/Latino students were significantly less likely than non-Hispanic/Latino students to participate in a club or organization, sports team, and music or performing arts.

Special Education: Students receiving special education services were significantly less likely than students not receiving special education services to participate on sports teams, in music or performing arts, and community service.

Q: In the past 12 months, have you participated in the following activities (either in school or out of school)?

Adverse Childhood Experiences

Middle school students were asked a series of questions about adverse childhood experiences (ACEs). The more ACEs a child experiences, the more likely they are to have poor health outcomes and engage in risky behaviors.³ Overall, 70% of high school students had 0 ACEs, 28% had 1-3, and 2% had 4 or more. An ACE score of 0 means that the student is at “low risk” for toxic stress (excessive activation of the stress-response system that can lead to long-lasting wear and tear on the body and brain), a score of 1-3 means the student is at “intermediate risk”, and an ACE score of 4 or higher means the student is at “high risk”.⁴ *There is no statewide comparison data.*



- Q: Have your parents or guardians ever gotten divorced or separated?

Q: Have one of your parents or guardians ever died?

Q: Have one of your parents or guardians ever been in jail or prison?

Q: Have you ever lived with an adult with mental illness?

Q: Has a parent or other adult you lived with sworn at you, insulted you, put you down, or humiliated you often?

Q: Have you ever been physically hurt by an adult in your home?

Q: Have you ever lived with a parent or guardian who was having a problem with or in recovery from alcohol or drug use?

³ <https://www.cdc.gov/vitalsigns/aces/pdf/vs-1105-aces-H.pdf>
⁴ <https://developingchild.harvard.edu/resources/aces-and-toxic-stress-frequently-asked-questions/>

Open-Ended Responses

Open-Ended Responses

Middle school students were given the opportunity to identify health issues that they think concern students in their school. Overall, 616 students provided valid responses. Responses were coded by areas of concern.

The most frequent area of concern ($n = 205$, 28.5%) from students was “None,” which included responses such as “I don’t think there are any” and “N/A”.

The second most frequent area was “Don’t Know” ($n=73$, 10.1%).

Following “None” and “Don’t Know,” the third most frequent area of concern was “Mental health: Depression” ($n=60$, 8.3%).

Finally, the fourth and fifth most frequent areas were “Mental health: Stress, Anxiety, Burnout” ($n=54$, 7.5%) and “Substance use: Vaping/smoking” ($n=38$, 5.3%).

Appendix A. Selected High School Data Tables

2022 NEWTON HIGH SCHOOL YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY																						
	TREND													MA	GENDER			GRADE				
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018	2022	2023	2021	F	M	GM	9 th	10 th	11 th	12 th	
SUBSTANCE USE																						
Lifetime (any use in lifetime)																						
Cigarettes	52.0%	48.9%	38.5%	32.7%	29.2%	27.4%	19.4%	16.7%	11.6%	9.9%	9.3%	9.2%	8.7%	11.8%	9.0%	7.8%	11.8%	4.6%	7.1%	10.1%	14.0%	
Electronic tobacco	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	16.9%	27.5%	16.3%	14.2%	30.9%	16.2%	11.9%	15.6%	4.5%	11.9%	18.3%	25.0%	
Alcohol	73.1%	70.8%	66.0%	61.9%	58.8%	56.8%	50.3%	49.1%	43.8%	44.4%	40.2%	33.0%	30.4%	N/A	31.4%	29.2%	32.1%	12.6%	24.4%	37.2%	53.9%	
Marijuana	41.3%	40.5%	39.4%	37.2%	33.0%	33.2%	30.8%	28.3%	26.4%	27.7%	25.9%	18.4%	16.9%	27.9%	19.0%	14.8%	17.5%	4.3%	11.5%	21.1%	35.7%	
Other illegal drugs*	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.9%	2.1%	N/A	1.6%	2.1%	4.2%	0.8%	2.3%	1.9%	3.4%	
Current (any use in the past 30 days)																						
Cigarettes	26.8%	20.2%	15.7%	13.8%	12.4%	12.5%	7.0%	5.5%	3.3%	1.9%	2.0%	2.5%	2.4%	N/A	2.5%	1.9%	4.7%	1.2%	2.4%	3.9%	2.1%	
Electronic tobacco	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.3%	15.2%	8.1%	7.3%	17.6%	8.5%	5.7%	9.3%	2.3%	7.4%	9.4%	10.9%	
Alcohol	51.5%	50.6%	44.0%	40.9%	38.2%	36.7%	31.5%	33.3%	29.3%	28.1%	21.9%	18.8%	16.6%	22.3%	17.7%	16.0%	13.4%	5.4%	13.4%	19.1%	32.9%	
Binge alcohol (5 or more drinks in a row)	31.4%	31.5%	27.0%	23.1%	22.7%	19.0%	16.7%	17.8%	15.1%	14.0%	10.4%	7.4%	6.7%	10.5%	6.7%	7.1%	2.9%	1.0%	4.2%	8.3%	15.1%	
Marijuana	23.7%	26.3%	22.9%	23.3%	20.2%	22.7%	19.3%	17.0%	17.2%	19.2%	17.2%	9.8%	8.9%	17.8%	10.0%	7.6%	9.9%	2.3%	6.8%	11.1%	17.8%	
Prescription pain medication not prescribed to them	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.0%	0.7%	0.8%	N/A	0.7%	0.7%	1.8%	0.9%	1.0%	0.5%	0.5%	
Other illegal drugs*	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.8%	0.9%	N/A	0.7%	1.0%	1.2%	0.5%	1.0%	0.6%	1.4%	
"No" or "Slight" Perceived Harm of Use																						
Drink 1 or 2 drinks of alcohol nearly every day	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	22.8%	20.3%	N/A	15.1%	25.1%	24.5%	21.8%	19.1%	22.8%	18.4%	
Drink 5 or more drinks of alcohol twice a week	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	16.1%	14.5%	12.9%	11.6%	N/A	8.7%	14.7%	10.5%	9.9%	10.9%	13.6%	11.3%
Smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	10.2%	8.5%	9.4%	12.2%	65.7%	10.2%	13.6%	9.1%	12.5%	13.1%	13.0%	10.0%
Use electronic tobacco	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	29.4%	15.3%	15.5%	64.1%	12.7%	19.2%	10.4%	14.7%	15.5%	17.1%	14.0%	
Smoke marijuana once or twice a week	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	57.9%	53.9%	50.7%	43.0%	51.2%	36.6%	47.6%	57.9%	30.0%	42.6%	49.2%	53.4%
Use prescription drugs that are not prescribed to them	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	8.6%	7.7%	7.5%	8.0%	N/A	7.0%	9.2%	6.7%	6.7%	9.3%	8.1%	8.0%
Perceive that Parents Would Not Disapprove of their Substance Use ("Not Wrong at All" or "A Little Bit Wrong")																						
Drink alcohol	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	30.6%	37.9%	34.9%	N/A	33.7%	36.2%	35.4%	21.4%	31.3%	38.2%	54.3%
Smoke cigarettes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.5%	4.3%	4.2%	N/A	3.1%	5.3%	4.3%	3.3%	4.4%	4.1%	5.2%
Use electronic tobacco	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	7.7%	4.5%	3.7%	N/A	2.9%	4.5%	2.5%	2.1%	4.1%	4.1%	4.5%
Smoke marijuana	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	15.7%	15.4%	12.4%	N/A	10.2%	14.0%	18.0%	5.1%	10.0%	14.6%	23.1%
Use prescription drugs that are not prescribed to them	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.2%	2.2%	N/A	1.5%	1.7%	2.1%	1.6%	2.2%	2.6%	2.7%	
Use other illegal drugs	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.5%	1.5%	1.1%	N/A	0.6%	1.8%	0.6%	0.7%	1.3%	1.4%	1.3%
Perceive that Substances are Easy to Get ("Very Easy" or "Sort of Easy")																						
Alcohol	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	38.9%	63.4%	62.9%	N/A	64.6%	60.3%	69.4%	55.9%	63.2%	61.7%	73.8%
Cigarettes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	63.5%	36.1%	33.5%	N/A	29.3%	38.6%	27.7%	16.7%	31.2%	35.2%	43.3%
Electronic vapor products	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	65.5%	49.7%	47.6%	N/A	46.3%	50.0%	40.1%	37.4%	48.5%	49.3%	57.8%
Marijuana	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	50.4%	39.8%	39.0%	N/A	38.0%	40.3%	37.6%	23.0%	35.3%	44.7%	58.6%
Prescription drugs that are not prescribed to them	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	24.8%	20.8%	22.6%	N/A	22.3%	21.4%	33.8%	23.1%	23.7%	22.9%	20.0%
Other illegal drugs	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	8.1%	8.4%	N/A	6.6%	10.1%	8.3%	6.1%	8.3%	7.9%	12.0%	
Substance Use in Household																						
Live with a cigarette smoker	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	9.2%	8.5%	N/A	8.3%	8.6%	9.4%	8.7%	8.7%	7.5%	8.9%	
Live with someone who uses electronic vapor products	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	7.5%	6.2%	N/A	6.6%	6.0%	5.7%	5.7%	5.7%	6.2%	7.5%	
Live with someone who drinks too much alcohol	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	8.3%	6.9%	N/A	8.0%	5.3%	10.1%	5.3%	6.2%	8.7%	7.8%	
Live with someone who uses marijuana	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	9.6%	9.3%	N/A	9.3%	9.0%	12.6%	6.5%	8.6%	10.3%	12.9%	
Live with someone who abuses prescription medication	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.0%	0.8%	N/A	0.4%	1.2%	0.6%	0.4%	0.7%	1.4%	0.5%	
Live with someone who uses other illegal drugs	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.5%	0.6%	N/A	0.5%	0.8%	0.0%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%	0.4%	
Riding With An Impaired Driver (past 30 days)																						
Rode with drinking driver - All students	18.6%	21.2%	20.6%	19.0%	15.9%	15.3%	8.3%	9.3%	7.2%	6.9%	7.2%	7.4%	7.0%	N/A	7.6%	6.4%	6.4%	5.2%	9.1%	6.0%	8.0%	
Rode with driver using marijuana - All students	19.7%	22.2%	19.2%	21.2%	16.0%	17.9%	15.5%	15.0%	11.6%	13.3%	10.1%	8.3%	6.7%	N/A	8.5%	5.0%	5.2%	2.3%	5.8%	7.5%	12.9%	

*Other includes cocaine, ecstasy, heroin, methamphetamines, inhalants, LSD, PCP, mushrooms, Ketamine, Rohypnol, GHB, or OxyContin.

2022 NEWTON HIGH SCHOOL YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY																						
	TREND													MA	GENDER			GRADE				
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018	2022	2023	2021	F	M	GM	9 th	10 th	11 th	12 th	
SUBSTANCE USE																						
Driving While Impaired																						
Drove after using alcohol (of drivers only)	16.7%	22.2%	18.2%	19.3%	16.5%	19.3%	6.9%	7.7%	8.1%	6.4%	2.6%	5.0%	3.5%	N/A	1.8%	4.9%	5.3%	0.0%	5.2%	1.5%	5.4%	
Drove after using marijuana (of drivers only)	19.5	25.4%	22.8%	24.9%	18.3%	25.5%	17.9%	19.2%	19.8%	15.9%	11.1%	5.8%	5.0%	N/A	4.4%	5.5%	5.3%	0.0%	0.6%	1.3%	4.4%	
VIOLENCE-RELATED EXPERIENCES AND BEHAVIORS																						
In a Physical Fight (past 12 months)																						
When in school	13.0%	12.2%	9.1%	9.7%	9.3%	8.6%	5.6%	3.9%	3.0%	4.2%	3.9%	2.8%	2.9%	N/A	1.3%	4.3%	3.5%	3.7%	3.9%	1.5%	2.1%	
When NOT in school	26.9%	24.1%	19.6%	20.4%	19.1%	16.4%	13.6%	11.2%	7.2%	9.5%	9.6%	7.0%	7.9%	N/A	4.3%	11.1%	11.1%	9.5%	8.7%	6.1%	6.8%	
Sexual Violence																						
Experienced sexual violence (ever)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	13.0%	12.1%	N/A	16.8%	5.2%	25.6%	6.8%	12.9%	13.4%	16.5%	
Experienced sexual violence (12 months)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	7.4%	6.4%	N/A	10.0%	2.1%	8.8%	3.5%	6.5%	7.3%	9.2%	
Dating Violence (ever)																						
Physically hurt only by a date	N/A	3.6%	2.8%	3.0%	2.7%	3.2%	2.0%	1.0%	0.7%	1.0%	1.0%	0.6%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Sexually hurt only by a date	N/A	2.5%	2.8%	3.6%	2.2%	1.7%	2.0%	2.0%	1.5%	2.2%	1.2%	1.7%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Both physically & sexually hurt by a date	N/A	1.8%	2.1%	1.7%	1.7%	1.5%	1.1%	0.8%	0.6%	0.6%	0.9%	0.9%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Bullying (past 30 days)																						
Bullied in school	N/A	N/A	21.0%	19.7%	17.2%	19.1%	15.2%	13.8%	11.1%	15.5%	11.6%	10.5%	11.3%	N/A	10.6%	10.5%	21.5%	14.8%	13.5%	8.8%	6.9%	
Bullied electronically	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	15.2%	12.1%	11.3%	7.4%	11.4%	9.2%	11.0%	1.0%	N/A	11.0%	9.7%	20.5%	13.4%	11.9%	8.9%	7.2%	
Saw someone else bullied in school	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	41.6%	37.7%	29.6%	37.8%	27.2%	22.9%	24.0%	N/A	24.2%	23.0%	30.4%	25.8%	29.0%	20.4%	19.7%	
Experienced Discrimination (“Sometimes”, “Most of the Time”, or “Always”) (past 12 months)																						
Treated unfairly because of race or ethnicity	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	7.4%	8.6%	N/A	8.8%	8.2%	8.4%	6.6%	9.4%	9.4%	9.4%	
Felt they were treated unfairly because of gender	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	7.6%	7.5%	N/A	8.9%	2.5%	30.6%	7.2%	6.9%	7.6%	8.5%	
Felt they were treated unfairly because of sexual orientation	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.3%	4.4%	N/A	3.7%	2.9%	17.4%	3.9%	5.2%	4.7%	3.5%	
Felt they were treated unfairly because of faith or religious beliefs	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.0%	6.2%	N/A	7.6%	4.4%	7.0%	5.5%	7.6%	4.1%	7.6%	
Observed Discrimination (ever)																						
Observed racial discrimination by a student	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	51.0%	60.7%	N/A	64.6%	55.3%	71.5%	53.9%	65.7%	58.1%	67.2%	
Observed racial discrimination by a teacher or school staff	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	16.2%	21.8%	N/A	25.4%	16.2%	35.9%	18.7%	22.6%	24.0%	22.6%	
Observed gender identity-based discrimination by a student	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	46.7%	57.0%	N/A	60.1%	50.5%	79.5%	54.1%	60.7%	53.7%	60.5%	
Observed gender identity-based discrimination by a teacher or school staff	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	10.0%	15.1%	N/A	16.9%	9.6%	37.8%	13.7%	16.1%	14.5%	16.8%	
Worried About Safety																						
Worried when in school (somewhat/very)	6.1%	7.3%	6.2%	6.6%	5.4%	5.2%	4.9%	3.9%	4.5%	7.3%	15.6%	12.4%	10.2%	N/A	12.7%	5.4%	23.8%	7.8%	11.3%	11.5%	10.4%	
Worried when NOT in school (somewhat/very)	20.1%	13.9%	14.6%	11.7%	11.7%	12.5%	10.3%	10.8%	9.9%	13.6%	15.9%	8.1%	9.1%	N/A	11.7%	4.0%	24.0%	1.2%	9.8%	8.5%	10.3%	
Stayed home from school out of fear for safety (30 days)	2.6%	3.8%	2.3%	3.8%	2.2%	3.8%	2.8%	2.5%	2.4%	4.4%	4.2%	19.3%	3.0%	N/A	3.6%	1.8%	7.0%	1.7%	4.6%	2.5%	3.6%	
MENTAL HEALTH																						
Stress																						
Life somewhat/very stressful	N/A	N/A	73.3%	68.0%	67.5%	67.6%	65.2%	69.8%	73.4%	72.3%	76.4%	70.9%	69.7%	N/A	77.6%	59.4%	84.9%	62.5%	68.6%	75.3%	74.5%	
Worry often/almost every day about school issues	N/A	N/A	54.6%	50.6%	44.2%	41.4%	39.7%	40.7%	39.4%	40.9%	43.2%	74.7%	72.4%	N/A	74.1%	64.4%	74.3%	70.2%	74.9%	73.1%	71.9%	
Worry often/almost every day about social issues	N/A	N/A	48.7%	43.6%	39.4%	39.0%	36.7%	38.8%	38.2%	38.0%	39.4%	42.4%	42.3%	N/A	48.1%	32.7%	65.9%	38.5%	41.9%	4.6%	46.4%	
Worry often/almost every day about family issues	N/A	N/A	39.9%	38.0%	33.0%	36.4%	31.0%	32.8%	28.3%	30.9%	32.0%	28.5%	24.6%	N/A	29.7%	16.5%	41.5%	19.7%	24.6%	27.1%	28.2%	
Worry often/almost every day about appearance issues	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.0%	4.0%	3.0%	5.0%	5.0%	42.9%	39.8%	N/A	50.2%	25.8%	61.5%	38.3%	41.7%	39.2%	39.8%	
Worry often/almost every day about being bullied/harassed	N/A	N/A	73.3%	68.0%	67.5%	67.6%	65.2%	69.8%	73.4%	72.3%	76.4%	5.1%	3.7%	N/A	4.0%	1.9%	13.7%	3.6%	5.0%	3.2%	2.5%	

2022 NEWTON HIGH SCHOOL YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY																					
	TREND													MA 2021	GENDER			GRADE			
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018	2022	2023		F	M	GM	9 th	10 th	11 th	12 th
MENTAL HEALT ^H																					
Depression and Suicide (past 12 months)																					
Hurt self on purpose	N/A	N/A	N/A	14.9%	11.3%	11.6%	10.2%	12.0%	11.2%	11.1%	10.2%	15.3%	13.3%	20.5%	15.6%	6.7%	51.9%	14.5%	13.9%	11.4%	12.5%
Depressed	N/A	N/A	23.9%	22.0%	17.5%	18.4%	15.9%	17.8%	16.4%	18.6%	20.2%	28.3%	24.4%	33.6%	30.1%	14.7%	51.2%	20.8%	24.4%	25.7%	27.2%
Seriously considered suicide	16.6%	15.1%	14.3%	10.6%	7.6%	9.3%	6.8%	8.9%	7.5%	7.9%	8.7%	12.5%	10.6%	14.5%	11.8%	5.9%	35.5%	9.8%	100.3%	11.2%	10.6%
Made a suicide plan	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	8.1%	5.1%	N/A	5.4%	2.6%	19.4%	4.7%	5.9%	4.3%	5.0%
Attempted suicide	5.1%	4.7%	5.5%	4.0%	2.8%	2.6%	1.7%	3.6%	2.3%	2.2%	2.0%	3.2%	2.6%	N/A	3.1%	1.3%	8.9%	2.1%	2.7%	2.6%	2.7%
Injured in a suicide attempt (of those who attempted suicide)	N/A	N/A	1.7%	1.3%	1.1%	1.1%	0.2%	1.3%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%	22.8%	28.4%	N/A	31.6%	12.5%	38.5%	25.0%	44.4%	22.2%	20.0%
Mental Health Supports																					
Have a healthy activity or behavior to help relieve stress	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	17.5%	85.0%	N/A	86.2%	84.5%	83.9%	85.6%	83.6%	82.9%	88.8%
Sought medical help or took prescription medication for depression (12 months)	9.1%	9.0%	10.2%	9.3%	8.4%	8.0%	6.2%	8.2%	8.6%	9.4%	9.8%	16.3%	13.3%	N/A	16.3%	6.4%	39.3%	9.1%	11.6%	15.5%	18.6%
Received counseling from a doctor or other health professional (12 months)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	29.2%	26.9%	N/A	32.0%	16.7%	60.7%	22.8%	26.5%	29.1%	30.4%
At least one teacher or other adult in this school to talk to about a problem	N/A	N/A	49.7%	47.1%	49.9%	52.8%	57.2%	61.3%	65.6%	67.3%	66.5%	54.8%	59.0%	N/A	57.7%	61.5%	53.3%	53.0%	57.2%	61.4%	66.6%
At least one adult outside of school to talk to about a problem	N/A	N/A	76.9%	74.0%	77.2%	78.2%	81.7%	84.6%	84.9%	86.7%	86.8%	82.1%	84.0%	N/A	83.4%	86.2%	75.7%	86.1%	82.0%	83.6%	84.1%
At least one family adult to talk to about a problem	N/A	N/A	72.7%	70.9%	74.3%	76.6%	79.4%	82.3%	83.3%	84.0%	85.6%	80.5%	84.0%	N/A	82.4%	88.3%	67.9%	85.3%	84.7%	82.9%	82.7%
PROTECTIVE FACTORS																					
Sat down to dinner with family (1 of past 7 days)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	91.0%	N/A	91.0%	91.3%	86.6%	93.1%	91.6%	90.9%	86.9%
Parents know where you are/who you are with (most of the time/always)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	92.5%	N/A	93.5%	92.0%	87.8%	95.8%	93.6%	90.6%	89.2%
Family supports your interests (quite a bit/a lot)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	84.4%	N/A	84.3%	86.8%	72.7%	86.4%	83.5%	84.0%	83.5%
Family Environment (ever)																					
Parent has divorced or separated	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	20.9%	N/A	20.7%	20.2%	28.5%	18.0%	20.8%	23.3%	22.2%
Parent died	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.0%	N/A	1.8%	1.9%	3.5%	1.0%	2.1%	2.0%	3.0%
Parent went to jail or prison	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.0%	N/A	2.1%	1.6%	3.5%	1.4%	1.5%	3.2%	1.8%
Lived with an adult with a mental illness	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	11.2%	N/A	14.1%	5.4%	31.4%	7.7%	12.3%	13.2%	12.5%
Parent had a problem/in recovery from substance use	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	15.3%	N/A	18.7%	9.4%	33.7%	12.6%	15.9%	18.0%	15.5%
Parent or adult verbally abused student	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.5%	N/A	7.5%	4.4%	12.2%	5.0%	6.0%	8.5%	6.5%
Adult physically abused student	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	7.3%	N/A	8.8%	5.4%	10.2%	5.6%	7.6%	8.4%	7.8%
SEXUAL BEHAVIOR*																					
Ever had sexual intercourse	23.4%	21.2%	24.2%	24.1%	24.1%	24.5%	19.3%	19.3%	16.3%	17.2%	17.2%	14.7%	15.1%	N/A	14.4%	15.8%	14.7%	3.4%	9.1%	2.0%	32.4%
Ever been/gotten someone pregnant	2.2%	1.3%	2.1%	2.4%	2.0%	1.5%	0.8%	0.8%	0.6%	0.5%	0.4%	2.2%	1.8%	N/A	1.7%	1.0%	4.4%	4.0%	3.2%	1.5%	0.6%
Condom use at last intercourse (of those who have had sexual intercourse)	72.4%	77.0%	72.6%	72.4%	74.4%	73.7%	79.6%	75.9%	71.8%	70.4%	69.3%	66.1%	64.7%	N/A	63.6%	68.4%	45.5%	68.0%	66.1%	64.3%	64.0%
Alcohol/drugs at last intercourse (of those who have had sexual intercourse)	23.6%	27.3%	23.9%	26.2%	22.1%	21.0%	20.3%	23.1%	21.4%	23.1%	23.1%	12.2%	16.4%	N/A	16.1%	16.8%	13.0%	16.7%	21.0%	17.7%	13.6%
WEIGHT																					
Consider self slightly/very overweight	24.6%	23.4%	23.8%	23.1%	22.2%	20.3%	19.0%	21.1%	20.5%	20.9%	22.4%	21.1%	23.0%	N/A	23.4%	21.5%	27.3%	23.3%	22.3%	23.8%	22.0%
Trying to lose weight	36.4%	39.1%	39.2%	37.3%	36.0%	36.7%	35.3%	34.6%	32.6%	32.0%	30.3%	32.8%	34.1%	N/A	43.8%	24.5%	31.5%	35.1%	34.4%	35.7%	30.9%
Fasted to lose/maintain weight (30 days)	N/A	N/A	7.3%	6.6%	5.7%	5.4%	4.6%	5.0%	4.5%	5.3%	5.4%	12.1%	13.4%	N/A	14.9%	6.9%	36.2%	15.7%	13.9%	11.9%	11.3%
Vomited or took laxatives to lose/maintain weight (30 days)	3.0%	3.6%	3.8%	3.5%	1.8%	2.8%	2.3%	2.5%	1.7%	2.3%	1.9%	2.7%	4.4%	N/A	6.0%	1.6%	5.8%	6.8%	2.5%	3.8%	4.5%
Took diet pills, powders, or liquids to lose/maintain weight (30 days)	3.0%	3.6%	3.2%	2.8%	2.3%	1.7%	1.2%	1.3%	1.0%	1.2%	0.6%	0.7%	2.0%	N/A	2.7%	0.7%	1.5%	2.2%	0.9%	1.3%	3.6%
Took diet pills, powders, or liquids to gain weight (30 days)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.2%	11.6%	14.9%	N/A	7.3%	24.3%	6.2%	12.7%	15.7%	15.0%	16.5%
Engaged in binge eating (30 days)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	10.5%	19.3%	17.9%	N/A	23.3%	10.9%	27.5%	16.8%	19.1%	18.3%	17.4%

*2022 question included the word "consensual".

Appendix B. Selected Middle School Data Tables

2023 NEWTON MIDDLE SCHOOL YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY																					
	TREND*														MA	GENDER			GRADE		
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018	2022	2023	2021	F	M	GM	6 th	7 th	8 th	
SUBSTANCE USE																					
Lifetime (any use in lifetime)																					
Cigarettes	21.8%	14.3%	9.8%	7.0%	5.1%	5.0%	2.4%	1.3%	1.2%	0.6%	1.6%	1.5%	1.9%	4.4%	1.7%	1.8%	4.4%	0.5%	1.8%	3.2%	
Electronic tobacco	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.6%	4.4%	1.8%	2.5%	10.1%	2.5%	2.4%	5.1%	1.0%	1.6%	4.8%	
Alcohol	36.6%	28.6%	24.8%	21.1%	17.8%	16.7%	10.1%	7.8%	6.7%	7.6%	7.9%	4.7%	5.8%	N/A	4.8%	6.0%	12.4%	3.8%	4.6%	8.6%	
Marijuana	8.2%	4.0%	5.2%	2.7%	2.4%	3.0%	1.8%	1.2%	0.7%	0.5%	1.4%	0.9%	1.5%	4.8%	1.2%	1.2%	6.5%	0.6%	0.9%	2.7%	
Prescription pain medication not prescribed to them	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.9%	0.9%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Other illegal drugs**	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.4%	0.3%	N/A	0.2%	0.8%	3.0%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	
Current (any use in the past 30 days)																					
Cigarettes	6.9%	3.5%	2.8%	1.7%	1.6%	1.2%	1.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.7%	N/A	0.4%	0.8%	2.9%	0.5%	0.4%	1.0%	
Electronic tobacco	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.2%	2.0%	0.8%	1.5%	4.6%	1.3%	1.5%	2.9%	0.9%	1.0%	2.3%	
Alcohol	15.6%	10.8%	8.9%	6.6%	5.8%	3.7%	3.0%	2.1%	1.6%	1.1%	1.7%	1.7%	2.5%	3.1%	2.3%	2.2%	6.5%	1.1%	1.9%	4.0%	
Binge alcohol (5 or more drinks in a row)	3.0%	1.9%	2.3%	1.4%	1.3%	1.0%	0.1%	0.6%	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%	0.4%	0.8%	0.7%	0.9%	0.4%	2.9%	0.5%	0.1%	1.4%	
Marijuana	3.2%	0.8%	2.6%	0.8%	1.3%	1.2%	0.8%	0.7%	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%	0.5%	1.0%	2.5%	0.6%	0.9%	3.6%	0.4%	0.5%	1.7%	
Prescription pain medication not prescribed to them	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.4%	0.9%	1.3%	N/A	1.1%	1.0%	5.2%	1.0%	1.5%	1.3%	
“No” or “Slight” Perceived Harm of Use																					
Drink 1 or 2 drinks of alcohol nearly every day	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	22.0%	75.6%	N/A	76.5%	74.3%	76.5%	74.2%	78.1%	74.9%	
Drink 5 or more drinks of alcohol twice a week	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	12.6%	12.7%	11.9%	84.2%	N/A	83.3%	85.0%	86.2%	81.9%	86.5%	
Smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	9.5%	8.6%	9.8%	83.2%	68.0%	82.7%	83.8%	82.8%	81.5%	83.6%	
Use electronic tobacco	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	17.8%	10.8%	81.0%	68.4%	80.0%	82.1%	77.4%	79.9%	80.3%		
Smoke marijuana once or twice a week	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	19.8%	21.5%	21.4%	73.9%	74.9%	75.8%	72.7%	34.2%	76.7%	75.3%	
Use prescription drugs that are not prescribed to them	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.7%	6.4%	6.2%	87.7%	N/A	86.9%	88.5%	87.9%	84.2%	89.1%	
Perceive that Parents Would Not Disapprove of their Substance Use ("Not Wrong at All" or "A Little Bit Wrong")																					
Drink alcohol	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	15.9%	13.7%	N/A	11.9%	14.2%	23.5%	9.7%	13.7%	17.3%	
Smoke cigarettes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.0%	2.7%	N/A	1.6%	3.4%	5.2%	2.7%	2.4%	2.8%	
Use electronic tobacco	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.7%	2.2%	N/A	1.2%	2.7%	5.3%	2.2%	2.1%	2.1%	
Smoke marijuana	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.0%	2.5%	N/A	1.5%	3.1%	4.6%	1.7%	2.8%	2.7%	
Use prescription drugs that are not prescribed to them	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.0%	2.1%	N/A	1.8%	2.1%	3.8%	2.0%	2.1%	2.0%	
Use other illegal drugs	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.3%	1.3%	N/A	0.6%	1.6%	3.8%	1.4%	1.3%	1.0%	
Perceive that Substances are Easy to Get ("Very Easy" or "Sort of Easy")																					
Alcohol	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	37.8%	43.2%	35.5%	42.4%	42.1%	54.6%	31.3%	43.4%	53.5%	
Cigarettes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	20.4%	22.0%	N/A	19.4%	23.2%	33.3%	21.2%	20.6%	24.2%	
Electronic vapor products	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	19.6%	23.3%	N/A	20.7%	25.1%	28.8%	16.0%	21.3%	31.5%	
Marijuana	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	8.6%	9.0%	12.0%	7.9%	9.3%	15.3%	6.4%	8.0%	12.3%	
Prescription drugs that are not prescribed to them	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	18.9%	23.2%	N/A	23.7%	20.9%	34.1%	18.3%	22.8%	27.7%	
Other illegal drugs	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.2%	4.4%	N/A	3.6%	4.9%	6.1%	3.9%	4.7%	4.4%	
Substance Use in Household																					
Live with a cigarette smoker	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	8.1%	7.5%	N/A	6.5%	7.9%	12.0%	5.8%	7.9%	8.7%	
Live with someone who uses electronic vapor products	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.3%	4.5%	N/A	4.8%	3.4%	12.8%	3.1%	5.1%	5.4%	
Live with someone who drinks too much alcohol	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.9%	6.2%	N/A	6.0%	5.4%	12.8%	5.3%	6.1%	6.9%	
Live with someone who uses marijuana	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.9%	3.9%	N/A	3.6%	3.4%	10.7%	1.6%	3.7%	6.1%	
Live with someone who abuses prescription medication	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.7%	0.7%	N/A	0.4%	0.6%	3.8%	0.4%	0.7%	0.7%	
Live with someone who uses other illegal drugs	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.8%	0.6%	N/A	0.5%	0.5%	2.3%	0.1%	0.7%	0.6%	
Riding With An Impaired Driver																					
Rode with drinking driver (30 days) - All students	9.4%	10.2%	10.7%	7.1%	7.2%	7.0%	7.4%	5.3%	3.9%	5.1%	3.6%	2.5%	8.9%	10.1%	8.6%	8.5%	15.9%	9.4%	8.2%	9.1%	
Rode with driver using marijuana (30 days) - All students	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.2%	2.0%	6.6%	1.8%	1.8%	5.2%	1.3%	1.8%	2.9%	

*2012-2018 data is for 7th and 8th grade students only.

**Other includes cocaine, ecstasy, heroin, methamphetamines, inhalants, LSD, PCP, mushrooms, Ketamine, Rohypnol, GHB, or OxyContin.

2023 NEWTON MIDDLE SCHOOL YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY																				
	TREND*													MA	GENDER			GRADE		
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018	2022	2023	2021	F	M	GM	6 th	7 th	8 th
VIOLENCE-RELATED EXPERIENCES AND BEHAVIORS																				
In a Physical Fight (past 12 months)																				
When in school	16.8%	12.3%	13.3%	12.3%	9.5%	7.1%	4.2%	1.9%	2.6%	4.0%	5.7%	5.6%	10.9%	N/A	4.3%	17.0%	15.3%	12.9%	11.3%	8.4%
When NOT in school	33.3%	31.0%	27.6%	27.9%	21.2%	18.9%	15.2%	11.7%	9.5%	12.9%	13.2%	13.5%	16.7%	N/A	8.3%	23.5%	27.1%	19.9%	15.9%	14.4%
Sexual Violence (ever)																				
Experienced sexual violence	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.1%	5.1%	N/A	6.1%	2.9%	15.4%	4.5%	4.0%	6.5%
Dating Violence (ever)																				
Physically hurt only by date (ever)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.6%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sexually hurt only by a date (ever)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.5%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Both physically & sexually hurt by a date (ever)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.3%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Bullying (past 30 days)																				
Bullied in school	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	27.0%	N/A	26.9%	24.5%	48.9%	29.9%	26.7%	24.7%
Bullied electronically	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	16.6%	N/A	16.8%	14.5%	32.9%	17.4%	16.3%	16.0%
Saw someone else bullied in school	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	40.6%	N/A	42.8%	36.4%	57.7%	40.3%	39.1%	42.2%
Experienced Discrimination ("Sometimes", "Most of the Time", or "Always") (past 12 months)																				
Treated unfairly because of race or ethnicity	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.0%	7.5%	N/A	7.8%	6.6%	13.3%	7.0%	7.3%	8.2%
Felt they were treated unfairly because of gender	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.1%	4.6%	N/A	4.4%	2.4%	22.6%	4.4%	5.1%	4.2%
Felt they were treated unfairly because of sexual orientation	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.9%	3.6%	N/A	2.8%	2.2%	24.3%	3.5%	2.6%	4.3%
Felt they were treated unfairly because of faith or religious beliefs	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.2%	3.2%	N/A	5.4%	4.2%	11.7%	1.5%	3.9%	3.9%
Observed Discrimination (ever)																				
Observed racial discrimination by a student	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	37.6%	59.0%	N/A	64.2%	53.6%	62.8%	53.4%	59.8%	64.0%
Observed racial discrimination by a teacher or school staff	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	10.1%	15.2%	N/A	17.4%	12.8%	17.8%	9.0%	15.9%	20.1%
Observed gender identity-based discrimination by a student	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	31.5%	45.5%	N/A	49.7%	38.2%	72.4%	42.0%	43.1%	51.1%
Observed gender identity-based discrimination by a teacher or school staff	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.5%	8.5%	N/A	8.5%	6.5%	22.8%	8.1%	8.7%	8.5%
Worried About Safety																				
Worried when in school (somewhat/very)	8.7%	9.1%	6.5%	7.6%	6.0%	6.1%	6.2%	4.6%	5.7%	4.5%	11.0%	12.1%	13.0%	N/A	14.8%	8.4%	34.1%	13.0%	12.8%	13.2%
Worried when NOT in school (somewhat/very)	22.6%	19.4%	22.3%	16.6%	16.3%	17.6%	14.0%	15.0%	14.6%	12.6%	12.8%	10.3%	11.3%	N/A	12.8%	7.1%	29.2%	12.5%	11.4%	10.3%
Stayed home from school out of fear for safety (30 days)	1.2%	2.2%	2.1%	2.0%	1.0%	1.7%	1.3%	1.3%	1.5%	1.3%	2.5%	3.6%	4.6%	N/A	4.7%	3.7%	11.0%	4.8%	4.5%	4.4%
MENTAL HEALTH																				
Stress																				
Life somewhat/very stressful	N/A	N/A	50.7%	48.1%	46.7%	49.6%	46.9%	47.0%	46.9%	52.4%	53.2%	47.7%	46.9%	N/A	52.5%	36.9%	79.7%	42.4%	46.8%	51.0%
Worry often/almost every day about school issues	N/A	N/A	51.0%	49.0%	48.5%	43.9%	47.8%	47.3%	48.7%	50.8%	51.1%	53.2%	51.2%	N/A	58.5%	41.3%	69.4%	45.7%	49.9%	57.4%
Worry often/almost every day about social issues	N/A	N/A	38.8%	34.8%	31.1%	32.0%	23.0%	23.0%	22.7%	23.5%	26.3%	30.8%	32.6%	N/A	41.6%	19.3%	66.9%	30.6%	30.4%	36.7%
Worry often/almost every day about family issues	N/A	N/A	36.3%	30.5%	27.4%	29.4%	22.0%	21.1%	19.4%	22.1%	21.8%	16.2%	16.5%	N/A	20.2%	10.6%	34.1%	14.6%	15.8%	19.3%
Worry often/almost every day about appearance issues	N/A	N/A	26.9%	25.6%	21.4%	22.3%	22.0%	17.8%	17.3%	19.3%	17.3%	30.6%	32.0%	N/A	39.6%	20.9%	62.2%	26.5%	31.2%	37.9%
Worry often/almost every day about being bullied/harassed	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.8%	4.1%	1.8%	3.5%	5.2%	7.0%	9.0%	N/A	9.8%	5.5%	29.4%	10.6%	7.1%	9.4%
Depression and Suicide (12 months)																				
Hurt self on purpose	N/A	N/A	N/A	10.4%	6.0%	6.5%	5.2%	4.7%	7.2%	4.3%	5.7%	9.6%	14.6%	26.5%	15.8%	9.4%	45.3%	16.7%	12.9%	13.9%
Depressed	N/A	N/A	16.1%	14.0%	11.6%	9.1%	7.8%	7.4%	7.9%	8.3%	11.6%	17.8%	16.5%	29.3%	19.1%	9.4%	51.9%	17.8%	13.7%	17.9%
Seriously considered suicide	12.9%	13.3%	12.0%	10.0%	5.6%	6.9%	5.2%	4.6%	5.1%	5.7%	8.2%	8.6%	7.7%	12.6%	8.3%	3.8%	34.1%	8.1%	6.5%	8.3%
Made a suicide plan	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.4%	4.1%	N/A	4.1%	2.0%	21.4%	4.9%	2.6%	4.5%
Attempted suicide	2.6%	3.6%	3.1%	2.3%	1.1%	1.1%	0.9%	1.0%	0.5%	0.7%	1.1%	1.7%	3.9%	N/A	3.0%	1.4%	14.1%	3.5%	2.4%	2.7%

*2012-2018 data is for 7th and 8th grade students only.

2023 NEWTON MIDDLE SCHOOL YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY																				
	TREND*													MA 2021	GENDER			GRADE		
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018	2022	2023		F	M	GM	6 th	7 th	8 th
MENTAL HEALTH																				
Mental Health Supports																				
Have a healthy activity or behavior to help relieve stress	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	79.6%	79.8%	N/A	82.8%	78.6%	66.9%	77.1%	80.9%	81.3%
Sought medical help or took prescription medication for depression (12 months)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.4%	4.9%	N/A	4.3%	3.8%	17.7%	4.2%	3.7%	6.4%
Received counseling from a doctor or other health professional (12 months)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	20.1%	17.5%	N/A	17.3%	15.0%	37.7%	16.1%	15.6%	20.4%
At least one teacher or other adult in this school to talk to about a problem	N/A	N/A	52.7%	49.8%	49.0%	45.0%	65.7%	65.9%	68.2%	62.8%	65.1%	54.3%	54.7%	N/A	51.2%	59.9%	42.3%	53.9%	57.1%	53.1%
At least one adult outside of school to talk to about a problem	N/A	N/A	78.9%	78.6%	81.8%	81.2%	84.1%	87.0%	85.7%	87.1%	85.2%	82.4%	83.4%	N/A	81.4%	88.4%	61.8%	82.3%	86.0%	82.3%
At least one family adult to talk to about a problem	N/A	N/A	80.2%	77.4%	82.3%	81.9%	85.6%	89.6%	88.6%	89.5%	87.8%	85.2%	86.3%	N/A	83.3%	92.6%	61.8%	86.8%	88.2%	84.0%
PROTECTIVE FACTORS																				
Sat down to dinner with family (1 of past 7 days)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	94.3%	N/A	94.0%	95.4%	91.6%	94.8%	95.5%	93.0%
Parents know where you are/who you are with (most of the time/always)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	95.6%	N/A	97.3%	94.6%	92.1%	96.5%	96.1%	94.6%
Family supports your interests (quite a bit/a lot)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	87.7%	N/A	88.0%	90.0%	69.6%	89.2%	87.2%	86.7%
Family Environment (ever)																				
Parent has divorced or separated	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	15.7%	N/A	15.5%	15.4%	20.9%	12.9%	13.5%	20.4%
Parent died	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.9%	N/A	1.5%	2.1%	4.3%	1.7%	1.7%	2.1%
Parent went to jail or prison	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.5%	N/A	1.0%	1.7%	2.9%	1.0%	1.3%	2.2%
Lived with an adult with a mental illness	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.9%	N/A	5.5%	2.4%	18.7%	3.7%	3.6%	7.2%
Parent had a problem/in recovery from substance use	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	11.0%	N/A	13.2%	7.1%	25.2%	9.6%	11.0%	12.5%
Parent or adult verbally abused student	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.6%	N/A	4.8%	3.0%	13.7%	5.3%	3.7%	4.7%
Adult physically abused student	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.9%	N/A	4.3%	4.8%	9.6%	3.9%	5.1%	5.7%
SEXUAL BEHAVIOR**																				
Ever had sexual intercourse	7.0%	5.4%	4.5%	4.4%	4.0%	2.6%	1.5%	1.7%	1.0%	0.8%	1.1%	0.7%	1.7%	N/A	0.8%	2.0%	6.6%	1.0%	1.2%	2.7%
Condom use at last intercourse (of those who have had sexual intercourse)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	58.8%	52.5%	N/A	66.7%	54.6%	33.3%	28.6%	77.8%	52.2%
WEIGHT																				
Consider self slightly/very overweight	N/A	N/A	25.1%	23.7%	20.0%	21.9%	17.7%	16.6%	18.0%	18.8%	18.7%	21.8%	22.2%	N/A	21.2%	21.0%	31.1%	19.2%	24.9%	22.5%
Trying to lose weight	31.1%	30.8%	33.7%	31.9%	29.3%	31.3%	24.0%	22.9%	24.6%	23.1%	25.3%	30.5%	30.5%	N/A	35.1%	24.8%	40.7%	27.7%	30.2%	33.2%
Fasted to lose/maintain weight (30 days)	N/A	N/A	6.6%	5.3%	4.3%	4.0%	1.9%	1.8%	3.1%	2.2%	4.4%	9.8%	12.7%	N/A	17.5%	5.3%	25.0%	8.8%	13.0%	15.8%
Vomited or took laxatives to lose/maintain weight (30 days)	2.2%	1.5%	1.6%	1.7%	0.9%	0.8%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	1.1%	3.4%	N/A	5.7%	0.6%	4.2%	1.8%	2.6%	5.5%
Took diet pills, powders, or liquids to lose/maintain weight (30 days)	1.1%	1.2%	1.3%	0.4%	0.9%	0.5%	0.1%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%	0.0%	0.5%	1.0%	N/A	1.4%	0.2%	2.8%	0.3%	0.6%	1.7%
Took pills, powders, or liquids to gain weight (30 days)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.7%	7.4%	N/A	3.5%	11.2%	9.0%	5.4%	6.5%	9.9%
Engaged in binge eating (30 days)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	12.9%	14.5%	N/A	19.4%	6.6%	38.1%	11.1%	13.3%	18.4%

*2012-2018 data is for 7th and 8th grade students only.

**2022 survey included the word "consensual".

Appendix C. 2023 Survey Instrument

Select a language.

- Take the survey in English
- Responda la encuesta en español
- Participe da pesquisa em português
- 参加简体中文调查
- 日本語でアンケートに答える
- 한국어로 설문조사에 참여하기
- Пройдите анкету на русском языке

Completing the survey is voluntary and will not affect your grades. There are no right or wrong answers, however, please read the questions carefully and answer honestly. Do not pick an answer just because you think that is what someone wants you to say.

Pay attention to the different scales of time asked throughout the survey (i.e., lifetime, 12 months, 30 days) as this might affect your answer. If you are not comfortable answering a question, you may leave it blank.

We will maintain strict procedures to protect your privacy. The survey is anonymous, so no one will know your answers. Please do not include your name anywhere in your survey responses. The results of this survey will never be reported by name or class.

When you finish the survey, follow the instructions of the person giving you the survey. If you wish to change your answer to any question, please do so before you submit your survey. Once you click the "Submit" button, you will no longer have access to your survey.

Thank you very much for your help.

Student Characteristics

The next questions ask about your background. The answers that you give will **only** be used to describe the types of students completing this survey. The information **will not** be used to find out your name.

1) How old are you?

- ☐ 11 years old or younger
- ☐ 12 years old
- ☐ 13 years old
- ☐ 14 years old
- ☐ 15 years old
- ☐ 16 years old
- ☐ 17 years old
- ☐ 18 years old or older

2) What grade are you in?

- ☐ 6th grade
- ☐ 7th grade
- ☐ 8th grade
- ☐ 9th grade
- ☐ 10th grade
- ☐ 11th grade
- ☐ 12th grade
- ☐ Ungraded or other grade

3) Which of the next terms best describes your current gender identity? We understand that there are many different ways you may identify, please pick the one that best describes you.

- ☐ Female / Woman / Girl
- ☐ Male / Man / Boy
- ☐ Transgender Female / Woman / Girl
- ☐ Transgender Male / Man / Boy
- ☐ Non-binary / Gender fluid / Genderqueer
- ☐ Another gender (please specify): _____
- ☐ I'm not sure about my gender identity (questioning)
- ☐ I don't know what this question is asking
- ☐ I prefer not to answer

4) Do you think of yourself as:

- ☐ Straight or heterosexual
- ☐ Gay or lesbian
- ☐ Bisexual
- ☐ Another sexual orientation (for example, pansexual, asexual, etc.)
- ☐ I'm not sure about my sexual identity (questioning)
- ☐ I don't know what this question is asking
- ☐ I prefer not to answer

5) Are you Hispanic or Latino?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

6) What is your race? (You can choose more than one answer)

- ☐ American Indian or Alaska Native
- ☐ Asian
- ☐ Black or African American
- ☐ Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
- ☐ White or Caucasian
- ☐ Another race

7) What is the primary language you speak at home?

- ☐ English
- ☐ Spanish
- ☐ Chinese
- ☐ Japanese
- ☐ Korean
- ☐ Russian
- ☐ Other language

8) During the past 30 days, where did you usually sleep?

- ☐ In my parent's or guardian's home
- ☐ In the home of a friend, family member, or other person because I had to leave my home or my parent or guardian cannot afford housing
- ☐ In a shelter or emergency housing
- ☐ In a motel or hotel
- ☐ In a car, park, campground, or other public place
- ☐ I don't have a usual place to sleep
- ☐ Somewhere else

9) Are you currently receiving Special Education services?

- ☐ No
- ☐ Yes
- ☐ I'm not sure

10) Do you have any long-term physical disabilities or long-term health problems? Long-term means 6 months or more.

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ I'm not sure

Protective Factors

The following questions ask about your family.

11) During the past 7 days, on how many days did you sit down to dinner with your family?

- ☐ 0 days
- ☐ 1 or 2 days
- ☐ 3 or 4 days
- ☐ 5 or more days

12) How often do your parents or other adults in your family know where you are going or with whom you will be?

- ☐ Never
- ☐ Rarely
- ☐ Sometimes
- ☐ Most of the time
- ☐ Always

13) Do you feel that your family/caregiver(s) support your interests and things that you care about?

- ☐ Not at all
- ☐ A little
- ☐ Somewhat
- ☐ Quite a bit
- ☐ A lot

14) Please tell us how many of the following things have ever happened to you:

- ☐ Your parents or guardians got divorced or separated
- ☐ Your parent or guardian died
- ☐ A parent or guardian was in jail or prison
- ☐ You lived with an adult who had a mental illness
- ☐ Your parent or another adult you lived with often swore at you, insulted you, put you down, or humiliated you
- ☐ You were physically hurt by an adult in your home

15) Have you ever lived with a parent or guardian who was having a problem with or in recovery from alcohol or drug use?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

Safety

The next questions ask about safety.

16) How often do you wear a seatbelt when riding in a car driven by someone else?

- ☐ Never
- ☐ Rarely
- ☐ Sometimes
- ☐ Most of the time
- ☐ Always

17) During the past 30 days, how many times did you ride in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol?

- ☐ 0 times
- ☐ 1 time
- ☐ 2 or 3 times
- ☐ 4 or 5 times
- ☐ 6 or more times

18) During the past 30 days, how many times did you drive a car or other vehicle when you had been drinking alcohol?

- ☐ I did not drive a car or other vehicle during the past 30 days
- ☐ 0 times
- ☐ 1 time
- ☐ 2 or 3 times
- ☐ 4 or 5 times
- ☐ 6 or more times

19) During the past 30 days, how many times did you ride in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been using marijuana?

- ☐ 0 times
- ☐ 1 time
- ☐ 2 or 3 times
- ☐ 4 or 5 times
- ☐ 6 or more times

20) During the past 30 days, how many times did you drive a car or other vehicle when you had been using marijuana?

- ☐ 0 times
- ☐ 1 time
- ☐ 2 or 3 times
- ☐ 4 or 5 times
- ☐ 6 or more times

21) During the past 30 days, how many days did you check your cell phone, talk, text, or e-mail while driving a car or other vehicle?

- ☐ 0 days
- ☐ 1 or 2 days
- ☐ 3 to 5 days
- ☐ 6 to 9 days
- ☐ 10 to 19 days
- ☐ 20 to 29 days
- ☐ All 30 days

22) To what extent do you worry about your safety when you are in school?

- ☐ Not at all worried
- ☐ Not very worried
- ☐ Somewhat worried
- ☐ Very worried

23) To what extent do you worry about your safety when you are not in school?

- ☐ Not at all worried
- ☐ Not very worried
- ☐ Somewhat worried
- ☐ Very worried

24) During the past 30 days, on how many days did you not go to school because you felt you would be unsafe at school or on your way to or from school?

- ☐ 0 days
- ☐ 1 day
- ☐ 2 or 3 days
- ☐ 4 or 5 days
- ☐ 6 or more days

25) During the past 30 days, why have you felt unsafe on the way to or from school? If you have NOT felt unsafe, please leave this question blank.

Discrimination

The next questions ask about observed and experienced discrimination.

26) Have you ever personally seen or heard racially discriminatory actions or language from school students?

Include all forms of text or social media.

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

27) Have you ever personally seen or heard racially discriminatory actions or language from school teachers or staff? Include all forms of text or social media.

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

28) During your life, how often have you felt that you were treated badly or unfairly in school because of your race or ethnicity?

- ☐ Never
- ☐ Rarely
- ☐ Sometimes
- ☐ Most of the time
- ☐ Always

29) During the past 12 months, how often have you felt that you were treated badly or unfairly in school because of your race or ethnicity?

- ☐ Never
- ☐ Rarely
- ☐ Sometimes
- ☐ Most of the time
- ☐ Always

30) Have you ever personally seen or heard discriminatory actions or language from school students based on someone's gender identity? Include all forms of text or social media.

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

31) Have you ever personally seen or heard discriminatory actions or language from school teachers or staff based on someone's gender identity? Include all forms of text or social media.

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

32) During your life, how often have you felt that you were treated badly or unfairly in school because of your gender identity?

- ☐ Never
- ☐ Rarely
- ☐ Sometimes
- ☐ Most of the time
- ☐ Always

33) During the past 12 months, how often have you felt that you were treated badly or unfairly in school because of your gender identity?

- ☐ Never
- ☐ Rarely
- ☐ Sometimes
- ☐ Most of the time
- ☐ Always

34) During your life, how often have you felt that you were treated badly or unfairly in school because of your sexual orientation?

- ☐ Never
- ☐ Rarely
- ☐ Sometimes
- ☐ Most of the time
- ☐ Always

35) During the past 12 months, how often have you felt that you were treated badly or unfairly in school because of your sexual orientation?

- ☐ Never
- ☐ Rarely
- ☐ Sometimes
- ☐ Most of the time
- ☐ Always

36) During your life, how often have you felt that you were treated badly or unfairly in school because of your religion?

- ☐ Never
- ☐ Rarely
- ☐ Sometimes
- ☐ Most of the time
- ☐ Always

37) During the past 12 months, how often have you felt that you were treated badly or unfairly in school because of your religion?

- ☐ Never
- ☐ Rarely
- ☐ Sometimes
- ☐ Most of the time
- ☐ Always

Violence-Related Behaviors and Experiences

The next questions ask about violence-related behaviors and experiences.

38) During this school year (since September), on how many days did you carry a weapon such as a gun or knife on school property?

- ☐ 0 days
- ☐ 1 day
- ☐ 2 or 3 days
- ☐ 4 or 5 days
- ☐ 6 or more days

39) During this school year (since September), how many times has someone threatened or injured you with a weapon such as a gun or knife on school property?

- ☐ 0 times
- ☐ 1 time
- ☐ 2 or 3 times
- ☐ 4 or 5 times
- ☐ 6 or 7 times
- ☐ 8 or 9 times
- ☐ 10 or 11 times
- ☐ 12 or more times

40) During the past 12 months, how many times were you in a physical fight on school property?

- ☐ 0 times
- ☐ 1 time
- ☐ 2 or 3 times
- ☐ 4 or 5 times
- ☐ 6 or 7 times
- ☐ 8 or 9 times
- ☐ 10 or 11 times
- ☐ 12 or more times

41) During the past 12 months, how many times were you in a physical fight when you were not in school?

- ☐ 0 times
- ☐ 1 time
- ☐ 2 or 3 times
- ☐ 4 or 5 times
- ☐ 6 or 7 times
- ☐ 8 or 9 times
- ☐ 10 or 11 times
- ☐ 12 or more times

42) Has anyone ever done sexual things to you or forced you to do sexual things that you did not want? Count things such as kissing, touching, or sexual intercourse.

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

43) During the past 12 months, how many times has anyone done sexual things to you or forced you to do sexual things that you did not want? Count things such as kissing, touching, or sexual intercourse.

- ☐ 0 times
- ☐ 1 time
- ☐ 2 or 3 times
- ☐ 4 or 5 times
- ☐ 6 or more times

44) Has someone you were dating or going out with ever:

	Yes	No
Hurt you physically on purpose		
Done sexual things to you or forced you to do sexual things you did not want		
Monitored your cell phone use, called or texted you multiple times a day to monitor your whereabouts, prevented you from doing things with friends, got angry if you were talking to someone else, or prevented you from going to school		

45) During the past 12 months, how many times did someone you were dating or going out with physically hurt you on purpose? Count such things as being hit, slammed into something, or injured with an object or weapon.

- ☐ 0 times
- ☐ 1 time
- ☐ 2 or 3 times
- ☐ 4 or 5 times
- ☐ 6 or more times

46) During the past 12 months, how many times did someone you were dating or going out with do sexual things with you or force you to do sexual things that you did not want? Count such things as kissing, touching, or sexual intercourse.

- ☐ 0 times
- ☐ 1 time
- ☐ 2 or 3 times
- ☐ 4 or 5 times
- ☐ 6 or more times

47) During the past 12 months, how many times did someone you were dating or going out with monitored your cell phone use, called or texted you multiple times a day to monitor your whereabouts, prevented you from doing things with friends, got angry if you were talking to someone else, or prevented you from going to school?

- ☐ 0 times
- ☐ 1 time
- ☐ 2 or 3 times
- ☐ 4 or 5 times
- ☐ 6 or more times

Bullying

The next questions ask about bullying. Bullying is when one or more students tease, threaten, spread rumors about, hit, shove, or hurt another student over and over again. It is not bullying when two students of about the same strength or power argue or fight or tease each other in a friendly way.

48) During the past 30 days, how many times were you bullied when you were in school? Count things such as being threatened, picked on, made to do something you did not want to do.

- ☐ 0 times
- ☐ 1 or 2 times
- ☐ 3 to 9 times
- ☐ 10 to 19 times
- ☐ 20 to 39 times
- ☐ 40 or more times

49) What did you do the last time you were bullied in school? (You can choose more than one answer)

- ☐ I didn't do anything
- ☐ I tried to get the person/people doing it to stop
- ☐ I told a teacher, counselor, or another adult at school
- ☐ I told my parent(s) or guardian(s)
- ☐ I talked to a friend(s) or other student(s) about it

50) During the past 30 days, how many times were you bullied electronically? Count things such as someone spreading a rumor or something untrue about you online; someone sending you a threatening or aggressive message; someone posting an embarrassing picture of you online without your permission; someone taking a private message you sent them and forwarding it to someone else or posting it where others could see it.

- ☐ 0 times
- ☐ 1 or 2 times
- ☐ 3 to 9 times
- ☐ 10 to 19 times
- ☐ 20 to 39 times
- ☐ 40 or more times

51) During the past 30 days, how many times did you see someone else bullied in school? Count things such as threatened, picked on, or made to do something they did not want to do.

- ☐ 0 times
- ☐ 1 or 2 times
- ☐ 3 to 9 times
- ☐ 10 to 19 times
- ☐ 20 to 39 times
- ☐ 40 or more times

52) What did you do the last time you saw someone else bullied in school? (You can choose more than one answer)

- ☐ I didn't do anything – just saw it happen
- ☐ I took part in the bullying/harassing
- ☐ I tried to get the person/people doing it to stop
- ☐ I told a teacher, counselor, or another adult at school

53) During the past 12 months, did you bully or boss someone around?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

Mental Health

The next questions ask about stress.

54) During the past 30 days, how often did you struggle with your mental health? Poor mental health includes stress, anxiety, and depression.

- ☐ Never
- ☐ Rarely
- ☐ Sometimes
- ☐ Most of the time
- ☐ Always

55) Overall, how stressful is your life?

- ☐ Not at all stressful
- ☐ Not very stressful
- ☐ Somewhat stressful
- ☐ Very stressful

56) How often do you worry about:

	Hardly ever or never	Sometimes	Often	Almost every day
a) school issues such as grades, homework, tests, etc.?				
b) social issues such as friendships, dating, teasing, etc.?				
c) family issues such as your relationship with your parent(s), your family's financial situation, family health concerns, etc.?				
d) appearance issues such as your weight, how you look, etc.?				
e) being bullied or harassed by other students such as threatened, picked on, made to do something you don't want to do?				

57) Because of a physical, mental, or emotional problem, do you have serious difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

Sometimes people feel so depressed about the future that they may consider attempting suicide, that is, taking some action to end their own life. The next questions ask about sad feelings and suicide.

58) During the past 12 months, how many times did you hurt or injure yourself on purpose? For example, by cutting, burning, or bruising yourself on purpose.

- ☐ 0 times
- ☐ 1 time
- ☐ 2 or 3 times
- ☐ 4 or 5 times
- ☐ 6 or more times

59) During the past 12 months, did you ever feel so sad or hopeless almost every day for two or more weeks in a row that you stopped doing some usual activities?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

60) During the past 12 months, did you ever seriously consider attempting suicide?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

61) During the past 12 months, did you make a suicide plan?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

62) During the past 12 months, how many times did you attempt suicide?

- ☐ 0 times
- ☐ 1 time
- ☐ 2 or 3 times
- ☐ 4 or 5 times
- ☐ 6 or more times

63) During the past 12 months, did any suicide attempt result in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

The next questions ask about things you are doing for your mental health and connections.

64) During the past 12 months, have you felt you needed to talk to someone about how you were feeling, how things were going in your life, or problems you might have had?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

65) During the past 12 months, when you felt that you needed to talk with someone, whom did you talk to? (You can choose more than one answer)

- ☐ I did not talk to anyone
- ☐ Parent or other adult relative
- ☐ Teacher or other adult in this school
- ☐ Other adult outside of school or family
- ☐ A friend of similar age
- ☐ Someone else

66) During the past 12 months, when you felt that you needed to talk to someone, what was the main reason that you didn't talk to someone?

- ☐ I preferred to handle it myself
- ☐ I thought things would improve on their own
- ☐ I was not sure that my feelings or problems were serious enough to talk to someone about
- ☐ I was not sure someone could help me
- ☐ I did not know who to talk to
- ☐ I did not have anyone to talk to
- ☐ I did not want my classmates to think about me differently
- ☐ Other reason (please specify): _____

67) Do you have a healthy activity or behavior (coping strategy) that helps you relieve stress? Examples include listening to music, meditating, or taking care of your body by getting enough sleep, exercise, and eating healthy foods.

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

68) In the past 12 months, did you ever seek medical help or take prescription medication for depression?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

69) In the past 12 months, did you ever receive counseling from a doctor or other health professional?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

70) Is there at least one teacher or other adult in this school that you can talk to if you have a problem?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ I'm not sure

71) Is there at least one adult outside of school that you can talk to if you have a problem?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ I'm not sure

72) Is there at least one adult in your family that you can talk to if you have a problem?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ I'm not sure

73) How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
I feel close to people at this school					
I am happy to be at this school					
I feel like I am part of this school					
The teachers at this school treat students fairly					
I feel safe in my school					

If you or anyone you know may be struggling with self-harm or suicidal ideation, please reach out to a school counselor or another trusted adult for assistance. Additional resources available 24/7 include:

- 988 Suicide & Crisis Lifeline: call or text 988, or chat 988lifeline.org 24/7/365
- Hey Sam (a dedicated peer-to-peer texting services for people up to 24 years old, designated for, and staffed by young people): text 1-877-832-0890 form 9 am-9 pm
- The Trevor Project (for LGBTQ crisis intervention and suicide prevention): call 1-866-488-7386 or text “Trevor” to 1-202-304-1200

Tobacco and Nicotine Use

The next questions ask about tobacco and nicotine use.

74) Have you ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

75) How old were you when you first tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs?

- ☐ 8 years old or younger
- ☐ 9 or 10 years old
- ☐ 11 or 12 years old
- ☐ 13 or 14 years old
- ☐ 15 or 16 years old
- ☐ 17 years old or older

76) During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes?

- ☐ 0 days
- ☐ 1 or 2 days
- ☐ 3 to 5 days
- ☐ 6 to 9 days
- ☐ 10 to 19 days
- ☐ 20 to 29 days
- ☐ All 30 days

Electronic Vapor Product Use

The next questions ask about electronic vapor products such as vape pens, vape pipes, e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, e-hookahs, and hookah pens. Examples of electronic vapor product brands are JUUL, blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, SMOK, Suorin, and Halo.

77) Have you ever used an electronic vapor product?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

78) During the past 30 days, on how many days did you use an electronic vapor product?

- ☐ 0 days
- ☐ 1 or 2 days
- ☐ 3 to 5 days
- ☐ 6 to 9 days
- ☐ 10 to 19 days
- ☐ 20 to 29 days
- ☐ All 30 days

79) During the past 30 days, have you used any of the following substances in a vape product? (You can choose more than one answer)

- ☐ Nicotine
- ☐ Marijuana, marijuana concentrates, marijuana waxes, THC, delta-8 THC, or hash oils
- ☐ CBD
- ☐ Essential Oils
- ☐ Caffeine
- ☐ Other substance
- ☐ I'm not sure

80) During the past 30 days, how did you usually get your own electronic vapor products? If you got them from more than one place, choose the one where you got them most often.

- ☐ I bought or got them from a friend, family member, or someone else
- ☐ I bought them myself from a vape shop or tobacco shop
- ☐ I bought them myself in a convenience store, supermarket, discount store, or gas station
- ☐ I bought them myself at a mall or shopping center kiosk or stand
- ☐ I bought them myself on the Internet
- ☐ I took them from a store or another person
- ☐ I got them some other way

Alcohol Use

The next questions ask about drinking alcohol. This includes drinking beer, wine, wine coolers, and liquor such as rum, vodka, or whiskey. For these questions, drinking alcohol does not include drinking a few sips of wine for religious purposes.

81) Have you ever had a drink of alcohol other than a few sips?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

82) How old were you when you had your first drink of alcohol other than a few sips?

- ☐ 8 years old or younger
- ☐ 9 or 10 years old
- ☐ 11 or 12 years old
- ☐ 13 or 14 years old
- ☐ 15 or 16 years old
- ☐ 17 years old or older

83) During the past 30 days, on how many days did you have at least one drink of alcohol?

- ☐ 0 days
- ☐ 1 or 2 days
- ☐ 3 to 5 days
- ☐ 6 to 9 days
- ☐ 10 to 19 days
- ☐ 20 to 29 days
- ☐ All 30 days

84) Where do you usually get the alcohol that you drink?

- ☐ I take it from my or a friend's parents without them knowing
- ☐ I get it from friends my own age
- ☐ I buy it myself at a store, tavern, or bar
- ☐ I ask someone of legal age to buy it for me
- ☐ Older friends give it to me
- ☐ Older brothers/sisters give it to me
- ☐ My parents give it to me
- ☐ Other

Binge Drinking

The next questions ask about how many drinks of alcohol you have had in a row, that is, within a couple of hours.

85) During the past 30 days, on how many days did you have 5 or more drinks of alcohol in a row or within a couple of hours?

- ☐ 0 days
- ☐ 1 day
- ☐ 2 days
- ☐ 3 to 5 days
- ☐ 6 to 9 days
- ☐ 10 to 19 days
- ☐ 20 or more days

86) During the past 30 days, what is the largest number of alcoholic drinks you had in a row?

- ☐ 1 or 2 drinks
- ☐ 3 drinks
- ☐ 4 drinks
- ☐ 5 drinks
- ☐ 6 or 7 drinks
- ☐ 8 or 9 drinks
- ☐ 10 or more drinks

Marijuana Use

The next questions ask about marijuana use. Marijuana is also called weed, pot, grass, THC, etc. It can be used in forms such as dried flower, oils, wax, shatter, sprays, creams, tinctures, tablets, infused in edible/drinkable products, etc.

87) Have you ever tried marijuana?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

88) How old were you when you tried marijuana for the first time?

- ☐ 8 years old or younger
- ☐ 9 or 10 years old
- ☐ 11 or 12 years old
- ☐ 13 or 14 years old
- ☐ 15 or 16 years old
- ☐ 17 years old or older

89) During the past 30 days, how many times did you use marijuana?

- ☐ 0 times
- ☐ 1 or 2 times
- ☐ 3 to 9 times
- ☐ 10 to 19 times
- ☐ 20 to 39 times
- ☐ 40 or more times

90) During the past 30 days, how did you usually get marijuana that you used? Choose only one answer. If you got it from more than one place, choose the one where you got it most often.

- ☐ I bought it myself from a store
- ☐ I bought it myself from someone else
- ☐ I got it at home with permission from a parent or family member over the age of 21
- ☐ I took it at home without permission from a parent or family member over the age of 21
- ☐ I took it at some other place without permission
- ☐ I got it from friends
- ☐ I got it at parties
- ☐ I got it some other way

Prescription Drug Use

The next questions ask about prescription drug use. A prescription drug is a drug that requires a prescription from a doctor. This is different from over-the-counter drugs which can be bought without a prescription.

91) During the past 12 months, did you take prescription pain medicine without a doctor's prescription or differently than how a doctor told you to use it? Count drugs such as codeine, Vicodin, OxyContin, Hydrocodone, and Percocet.

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

92) During the past 30 days, how many times did you take prescription pain medicine without a doctor's prescription or differently than how a doctor told you to use it? Count drugs such as codeine, Vicodin, OxyContin, Hydrocodone, and Percocet.

- ☐ 0 times
- ☐ 1 or 2 times
- ☐ 3 to 9 times
- ☐ 10 to 19 times
- ☐ 20 to 39 times
- ☐ 40 or more times

93) During the past 12 months, did you use “study drugs” to keep you awake without a doctor’s prescription? Count drugs such as Adderall, Ritalin, or Dexedrine.

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

94) During the past 12 months, did you ever try to get high by using someone else's prescription medication? Count drugs such as Ritalin, inhalers, pills, etc.

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

95) Have you ever used steroid pills or shots without a doctor’s prescription?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

96) During the past 30 days, how many times did you use steroids without a doctor’s prescription?

- ☐ 0 times
- ☐ 1 or 2 times
- ☐ 3 to 9 times
- ☐ 10 to 19 times
- ☐ 20 to 39 times
- ☐ 40 or more times

97) During the past 12 months, did you ever try to get high by taking any over-the-counter medications such as cough or cold syrups or diet pills? Do not count anything that you took because you were sick.

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

Other Drug Use

The next questions ask about other drug use.

98) Have you ever used other illegal drugs such as cocaine, ecstasy, heroin, methamphetamines, inhalants, LSD, PCP, mushrooms, Ketamine, Rohypnol, GHB, or OxyContin? Other names for these drugs are crack, freebase, MDMA, E, X, Molly, crystal, crank, speed, ice, acid, Special K, or Roofies.

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

99) During the past 30 days, how many times did you use other illegal drugs such as cocaine, ecstasy, heroin, methamphetamines, inhalants, LSD, PCP, mushrooms, Ketamine, Rohypnol, GHB, or OxyContin? Other names for these drugs are crack, freebase, MDMA, E, X, Molly, crystal, crank, speed, ice, acid, Special K, or Roofies.

- ☐ 0 times
- ☐ 1 or 2 times
- ☐ 3 to 9 times
- ☐ 10 to 19 times
- ☐ 20 to 39 times
- ☐ 40 or more times

Outcomes and Perceptions of Substance Use

The next questions ask about outcomes and perceptions of alcohol or drug use.

100) During the past 12 months, have any of the following things happened to you after drinking alcohol or using other drugs? (You can choose more than one answer)

- ☐ I got sick
- ☐ I forgot where I was or what I did
- ☐ An adult found out and I received a consequence
- ☐ I was arrested by the police
- ☐ I was suspended from school or received another school-related consequence
- ☐ I had sexual intercourse with someone when I didn't want to
- ☐ I got into a car with someone who was driving while drunk or high
- ☐ I got into a physical fight with someone
- ☐ I got hurt or injured someone else either physically or emotionally
- ☐ I damaged property
- ☐ I did something I later regretted
- ☐ Something else happened to me as a result of using alcohol or drugs
- ☐ Nothing negative has ever happened to me as a result of using alcohol or drugs

101) Do you think most people your age: (Select one answer on each line)

	Yes	No
a) drink alcohol?		
b) use vape products?		
c) use marijuana?		
d) use prescription drugs not prescribed to them?		
e) use other illegal drugs?		

102) How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they: (Select one answer on each line)

	No Risk	Slight Risk	Moderate Risk	Great Risk
a) smoke 1 or more packs of cigarettes per day?				
b) use electronic tobacco?				
c) drink 1 or 2 drinks of alcohol nearly every day?				
d) drink 5 or more drinks of alcohol twice a week?				
e) smoke marijuana once or twice a week?				
f) use prescription drugs that are not prescribed to them?				

103) How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to: (Select one answer on each line)

	Not Wrong at All	A Little Bit Wrong	Wrong	Very Wrong
a) smoke cigarettes?				
b) use electronic tobacco?				
c) drink alcohol?				
d) smoke marijuana?				
e) use prescription drugs that are not prescribed to you?				
f) use other illegal drugs?				

104) During the past 12 months, have your parent(s) or guardian(s) talked to you about the potential negative consequences of: (Select one answer on each line)

	Yes	No
a) drinking alcohol?		
b) using vape products?		
c) using marijuana?		
d) using prescription drugs not prescribed to them?		
e) using other illegal drugs?		

105) During the past 12 months, have you gotten into trouble with your parents because of your using alcohol or other drugs?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

106) If you wanted to get the following substances, how easy would it be for you to get some: (Select one answer on each line)

	Very Hard	Sort of Hard	Sort of Easy	Very Easy
a) cigarettes?				
b) electronic vapor products?				
c) beer, wine, or hard liquor (like vodka, whiskey, or gin)?				
d) marijuana?				
e) prescription drugs that are not prescribed to you?				
f) other illegal drugs?				

107) Is there anyone (other than you) living in your household who: (Select one answer on each line)

	Yes	No
a) smokes cigarettes?		
b) uses electronic vapor products?		
c) you think drinks too much alcohol?		
d) smokes marijuana?		
e) abuses prescription medication (meaning they use it in a way that was not prescribed by a doctor or to get high?		
f) uses other illegal drugs?		

Sexual Behaviors

The next questions ask about sexual behavior.

108) Have you ever had sexual intercourse?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

109) How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the first time?

- ☐ 11 years old or younger
- ☐ 12 years old
- ☐ 13 years old
- ☐ 14 years old
- ☐ 15 years old
- ☐ 16 years old
- ☐ 17 years old or older

110) During your life, with how many people have you had sexual intercourse?

- ☐ 1 person
- ☐ 2 people
- ☐ 3 people
- ☐ 4 people
- ☐ 5 people
- ☐ 6 or more people

111) During the past 3 months, with how many people have you had sexual intercourse?

- ☐ I have had sexual intercourse, but not during the past 3 months
- ☐ 1 person
- ☐ 2 people
- ☐ 3 or more people

112) Did you drink alcohol or use drugs before the last time you had sexual intercourse?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

113) Did you or your partner use a condom the last time that you had sexual intercourse?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

114) What methods did you or your partner use to prevent pregnancy the last time you had sexual intercourse?

(You can choose more than one answer)

- ☐ I'm not sure
- ☐ No method was used to prevent pregnancy
- ☐ Birth control pills
- ☐ Emergency contraception (such as Plan B or ella)
- ☐ Condoms (male or female)
- ☐ An IUD (such as Mirena, Skyla, or ParaGard) or implant (such as Nexplanon)
- ☐ A shot (such as Depo-Provera), patch (such as Twirla), or birth control ring (such as NuvaRing or Annovera)
- ☐ Withdrawal (pulling out)
- ☐ Some other method

115) Have you ever been pregnant or gotten someone pregnant?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

116) Is there an adult in your school who can help you find sexual health services such as HIV, STI and pregnancy testing, access to birth control, or support around your sexuality?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ I'm not sure

117) During the past 12 months, how often did you talk with your parents or other adults in your family about ways to prevent HIV infection, other sexually transmitted infections (STIs), or pregnancy?

- ☐ I did not talk about it to my parents during past 12 months
- ☐ About once
- ☐ About once every few months
- ☐ About once a month
- ☐ More than once a month

118) Have you ever sent or received sexual messages or nude or semi-nude pictures or videos electronically?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

Body Weight

The next questions ask about body weight.

119) How do you describe your weight?

- ☐ Very under-weight
- ☐ Slightly under-weight
- ☐ About the right weight
- ☐ Slightly over-weight
- ☐ Very over-weight

120) Which of the following are you trying to do about your weight?

- ☐ I am not trying to do anything about my weight
- ☐ Lose weight
- ☐ Gain weight
- ☐ Stay the same weight

121) During the past 30 days, have you done any of the following to lose weight or keep from gaining weight? (You can choose more than one answer)

- ☐ Go without eating for 24 hours or more (also called fasting)
- ☐ Vomit or take laxatives
- ☐ Take any diet pills, powders, or liquids without a doctor's advice (do not include meal replacement products such as Slim Fast)
- ☐ I have not done any of these things

122) During the past 30 days, did you take any pills, powders, or liquids (such as protein powders, protein shakes, or muscle-enhancing supplements) without a doctor's advice to gain weight or muscle mass?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

123) During the past 30 days, did you engage in binge eating by:

- Eating an excessively large amount of food in a two-hour period at least once a week,
 - Feeling that you couldn't control your eating when you did, and
 - Feeling disgusted, depressed, or very guilty after doing so?
- ☐ Yes
 - ☐ No

Physical Activity and Nutrition

The next questions ask about physical activity and nutrition.

124) During the past 7 days, on how many days were you physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes per day? Add up all the time you spent in any kind of physical activity that increased your heart rate and made you breathe hard some of the time.

- ☐ 0 days
- ☐ 1
- ☐ 2
- ☐ 3
- ☐ 4
- ☐ 5
- ☐ 6
- ☐ All 7 days

125) On an average school day, how many hours do you spend in front of a TV or on a computer, smartphone, or other electronic device doing things other than schoolwork? For example watching shows or videos, playing games, using social media.

- ☐ I do not spend any time in front of a screen
- ☐ Less than 1 hour per day
- ☐ 1 hour per day
- ☐ 2 hours per day
- ☐ 3 hours per day
- ☐ 4 hours per day
- ☐ 5 or more hours per day

126) On how many of the past 7 days did you eat breakfast?

- ☐ 0 days
- ☐ 1
- ☐ 2
- ☐ 3
- ☐ 4
- ☐ 5
- ☐ 6
- ☐ All 7 days

127) On an average day, how many sugar-sweetened drinks do you drink? Count drinks like soda, punch, sports, drinks, and flavored coffee.

- ☐ 0 drinks
- ☐ 1
- ☐ 2
- ☐ 3
- ☐ 4
- ☐ 5 or more drinks

128) On an average day, how many energy drinks with caffeine do you drink? Count drinks like Monster, Rockstar, and Red Bull.

- ☐ 0 drinks
- ☐ 1
- ☐ 2
- ☐ 3
- ☐ 4
- ☐ 5 or more drinks

129) On an average day, how many other drinks with caffeine do you drink? Count drinks like coffee, tea, and soda.

- ☐ 0 drinks
- ☐ 1
- ☐ 2
- ☐ 3
- ☐ 4
- ☐ 5 or more drinks

Organized Activities

The next questions ask about your participation in organized activities.

130) In the past 12 months, have you participated in the following activities (either in school or out of school)? (You can choose more than one answer)

- ☐ Clubs or organizations
- ☐ Sports teams
- ☐ Music or performing arts
- ☐ Student council or government
- ☐ Community service in or out of school
- ☐ Work in a paid or unpaid job
- ☐ I have not participated in any of these things

131) How many days per week do you typically participate in clubs or organizations, sports teams, music or performing arts, or student council or government? Participation could be in person or virtual.

- ☐ 0 days
- ☐ 1 to 2 days
- ☐ 3 to 4 days
- ☐ 5 or more days per week

132) What barriers kept you from accessing or participating in clubs or organizations, sports teams, music or performing arts, or student council or government? (You can choose more than one answer)

- ☐ I didn't have any barriers
- ☐ I didn't know of or about them
- ☐ They were full
- ☐ They were too expensive
- ☐ They were hard to get to
- ☐ They were hard to sign up for
- ☐ I was needed at home
- ☐ My family was against me participating in them
- ☐ My friends didn't participate in them
- ☐ I had too much homework
- ☐ Some other reason

Other Health-Related Topics

The next questions ask about other health-related topics.

133) On an average school night, how many hours of sleep do you get?

- ☐ 4 or less hours
- ☐ 5 hours
- ☐ 6 hours
- ☐ 7 hours
- ☐ 8 hours
- ☐ 9 hours
- ☐ 10 or more hours

134) During the past 12 months, how would you describe your grades in school?

- ☐ Mostly A's
- ☐ Mostly B's
- ☐ Mostly C's
- ☐ Mostly D's
- ☐ Mostly F's
- ☐ None of these grades
- ☐ I'm not sure

135) How likely is it that you will complete a post high school program such as a vocational training program, military service, community college, or 4-year college?

- ☐ Definitely will not
- ☐ Probably will not
- ☐ Probably will
- ☐ Definitely will
- ☐ I'm not sure

136) Please tell us about any health issues that you think really concern students in your school.

This is the end of the survey. If you do not want to change any of your answers, click "Submit".

Thank You!

This survey has asked you questions on a variety of sensitive topics. If you may need any emotional support, please reach out to a school counselor or another trusted adult for assistance. Please see the following additional emotional support resources and hotlines available 24/7:

- Samaritans Statewide Helpline: call or text, 1-877-870-4673
- Crisis Text Line: Text HOME to 741741 to reach a Crisis Counselor
- The Trevor Project (for LGBTQ crisis intervention and suicide prevention): call 1-866-488-7386 or text “Trevor” to 1-202-304-1200
- Boston Area Rape Crisis Center Hotline: call 1-800-841-8371
- The National Suicide Prevention Lifeline: call, 1-800-273-8255